The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Lancaster and Clarion counties on Saturday elected delegates to the republican state convention who will support Senator Delamater for governor.

Mr. Carlisle, it is said, can have the seat in the United States senate left vacant by the death of Mr. Beck, but he prefers his place in the house.

Primaries were held on Saturday in the counties of Lancaster, Clinton, Clarion and Lehigh, and in everyone the delegates will be instructed or General Hastings.

The liquor men of Pennsylvania are now quarreling over the bills they accumulated in the campaign against prohibition. It is possible that this fight may lead to some piquant revelations.

Glassware and pottery are now among the common necessaries of life. They are used in every family, and they have hitherto been taxed from 45 to 60 per cent, to protect those industries. The McKinley bill increases the tariff taxes on these articles of common use from 25 to 400 per cent The same with all tinware used by the poor—a high tax is to be put on it. The rich can afford to use silverware.

In 1888 we paid in pensions $80,288,508-77. In 1889 we paid $87,624,779,11. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at $91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs $30,000,000 The pension bills for the fiscal year, to be passed by the next session of congress, will call for $150,000,000 with some $20,000,000 to be added for deficiencies in the previous year.

By the service pension bill passed by the house, the other day, all soldiers sixty years of age or over who served ninety days or more are given ninety-six dollars per year. The bill seems to have been framed on the plan of the payment of the vineyard laborers in the parable.

The eleventh-hour soldiers get as much as those who fought four years. The friends of the measure admit that it will add 400, 000 names to the pension list.

The chances are that when the claim agents have got in their work under its provisions the number will exceed 600,000.

The *National Baptist* of Philadelhia is discouraged. It recounts the Quay dealings with the treasury, and says:

We have not, of course, the means to test or verify these statements. Certainly however, in any event, they betray a state of things most deplorable. If the statements are true, then it is deplorable that a man of such character should be high in office among us; if they are not true, it is equally deplorable that the exigencies of politics should lead to falsehoods so infamous. If the decalogue and the golden rule have no place in our politics, then the days of the republic are numbered

At the lowest estimate the taxpayers are now in for an annual pension bill of $145,000,000, with the prospect in another year or two it will be $200,000,000. But the appropriation for this year, enlarged by the service pension bill is $15,000,000 more than the whole income from internal taxes last year. It is only $77,000,000 less than the whole of the customs revenue last year. It will take the whole of the present sinking fund appropriation to pay the service pension alone. Thus it will suspend the payment of the national debt, and instead of there being a decrease of taxation an increase will be necessary.

The great impulse in the ranks of labor throughout the world, on behalf of making eight hours time the standard working day, amounts to a tidal wave, and the unity of purpose manifest among the toilers of various lands shows how rapid is the spreading of ideas in this electric age. Whatever the result may be there can be no doubt that the shortening of the hours of labor would have the effect of affording room for the employment of more persons than can find work at present. The adoption of the eight-hour system would admit of employing five men, where only four are now employed working ten hours a day. Of late years marvelous strides have been made in the invention of "labor-saving" machines, by means of which one man can do the work of twenty or more. It is but right that labor, as well as capital, should profit by such device to a reasonable extent, and the shortening of the hours of work seems the most feasible solution of the problem.

The Battle for Governor.

The contest for the nomination for Governor is earnestly contested in both the old parties The more aggressive action is taken by the Republicans, as the nomination of that party would be equivalent to an election under all ordinary circumstances, while the Democratic nomination can promise success at the polls only by Republican revolt against the candidate or policy of the party.

The friends of General Hastings are making an earnest effort to win delegates in this city, and the immediate direction of the movement is in the hands of the veteran leader Ex-Sheriff Leeds. He knows better than any can tell him how to win delegates, but even Leeds can't make bricks without straw, and it is now certain that the Quay-Fitler harmony programme will give Quay control of two-thirds or more of thecity delegation. They will all be Fitler men after a fashion; most of them may be Hastings men after a fashion, but probably 30 of the 39 will be Quay men after Quay's own fashion; and that will mean that as many of the Quay men as may be needed for Delamater will vote for him if the present attitude of the several candidates shall be maintained until the convention meets.

It would be useless to attempt longer disguise as to the position of Senator Quay in the battle for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. His friends and his whole well-trained machinery, including the aggressive and powerful aid of the State Committee, are actively in the fight for Delamater, and they mean to nominate him. They have the power to nominate him; they are committed to it by choice; by the obligations of common purpose, and by the assault of the opposition ; and the contest has logically and clearly drifted into a square issue with Senator Quay as a leader. For him to withdraw Delamater, or to clearly withdraw from the active or passive support of Delamater, would now be a surrender under fire, and the convention would stampede from Quay into the direction of his foes. These considerations make the retirement of Delamater practically impossible, and it is safe to assume that he will be nominated, and by a decided majority of the convention with a considerable reserve that may not be called to a show of hands.

The events of the last week have given a new aspect to the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor. With a divided delegation in this city, Ex-Governor Pattison was handicapped in a battle for delegates in the rural districts, but with the sudden proclamation of a practically solid Pattison delegation in this city, and with all factions jostling over each other to declare the purpose to give him a cordial support for both nomination and election, the aspect of the contest was greatly changed within a few days. It matters not what special influences so unexpectedly brought the Philadelphia delegation into cordial unity for Pattison, but the fact that he would poll the largest vote in this city of any of the candidates named was a substantial justification of the action.

That the united movement in favor of Pattison in this city has infused new vigor in the Pattison movement throughout the State is only logical, and an aggressive struggle will doubtless now be made to forge him to the front. Ex-Senator Wallace has been decidedly in the lead, and it is likely that he could command the nomination by meeting the new movement with like aggressive methods; but whether he will do it or not can be decided only by himself. He is averse to a struggle for the nomination and his assent to the use of his name was coupled with the condition that the nomination should come to him with cordial unanimity. The Pattison development would not hinder unity on Wallace if he became the nominee even after a sharp battle for it; but Wallace's public assent to the effort to make him the candidate was given under conditions which have been changed within the last week.

As both conventions will be held within the next two months, the position of Wallace will doubtless be speedily defined, and if he shall decide to make the fight there will be a warm contest between the friends of the two prominent candidates, and one that will hardly escape all elements of bitterness.—*Philadelphia Times.*

In Dorchester, Eng. a bounty of eighty cents per dozen is offered for old sparrows, four cents per dozen for young ones, and a cent and a half per dozen for eggs. The sparrows have grown so numerous all through Dorchester that in some places they are said to destroy half the crops. while in villages they ruin the gardens and even strip the thatch from buildings.

The above clipping was sent us by our esteemed friend, Hon. S. Gilliland, who is of the opinion that sparrows and the Canada thistle do the farmer more harm than unjust taxation and that the latter is bad enough.

WEAVER MURDER

From oppceite page.

came to the door. When I went down to feed the pigs Jones and the old man were quarreling about something. The old man told the stories. When he came along he began to throw stones at me. I turned and ran toward the house. He followed me and caught me beside the door. He bumped my head down on the floor and put his knees against my breast. I got away from him and I heard Jonas holler to the old man that he had broken the law now. The old man went out and Jonas and him had a quarrel on the porch. They fell against the door and Jonas stabbed him. The blood splashed on the door. When they fell against the door it broke in and I could see Jonas withdraw the knife. When the old man fell off the porch I was frightened at first, but when I went out I saw him lying there. I said "Daddy, are you hurt?" He did not answer and I saw he was dead I called to Jonas and his mother to help me carry him in, but they would not do it. I did not stab old Andrew Weaver, but I saw Jonas stab him. Jonas and his mother made threats to me and whatever statements I made before this were made through fear. Jonas was always at me to swear that I did it in self-defense. At this point the letters which Jonas Auman wrote to her while in the jail were offered and read in evidence. In one of them Jonas offered her $2 50 not to give him away.

The defense then rested.

After hearing all the testimony for and against, the case well and ably argued and the charge of the Court the jury, after being out but one hour and forty minutes, returned a verdict of "voluntary manslaughter."

Not Sentenced.

Fietta Weaver has not been sentenced; it is likely that a female in an interesting condition and found guilty of crime, has the mantle of the law for withholding sentence, *for the time being at least.*

The speech of Czar Reed at the Americus club banquet in Pittsburg, on Saturday night, made it clear as day that the federal election law proposed by the republicans in congress is not intended to secure honest and fair elections throughout the country, but simply to enable the republican managers to pay ten millions of dollars out of the people's taxes to political adventurers to be employed by them to manipulate the negro vote in the South at every congressional election.

It was the negro vote of the South that Reed made the burden of his song At the dinner of the Americus Club, in Pittsburg, among other things, Speaker Reed said, "continuous victory we MUST have." To have "continuous victory" Mr. Reed declares: "The only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, do our own registerations, OUR OWN COUNTING, and our own certification." This is what Mr. Reed means to do—he will take the Federal elections away from the people entirely and place them in the hands of the new federal election law they propose to pass, means to place all election and registration officers in the hands of Republicans—and thus keep counting their party in.

Temperance Wine for Invalids.

It is well known that there are cases when the most strict advocates of temperance are obliged to use some sort of wine especially those who are old and infirm. Many weakly females as well as invalids and debilitated persons in warm weather need a little strengthening wine. The great difficulty has been in procuring a rich wine that is reliable. There are many cases where wine would be used to great advantage in place of alcoholic drinks, if only a genuine article could be had, and upon which physicians could rely as being strictly pure. The Wine of Alfred Speer, Passaic, New Jersey, and his Unfermented Grape Juice have been analyzed by chemists in nearly every State, and have always been proved stricly pure and beneficial. These wines are now being used in hospitals and by families for medical purposes. also by Churches for Communion service. It is principally sold by druggists. Mr. Speer's mode of preserving is such as to retain the rich flavor and sweetness of the fruit—*Transcript.*

Boss Quay's silence grows more eloquent the denser it gets. He can talk on all subjects but the one thing the people are anxious to hear about. On that he rests on the white-washing of his State committee. Still, it is a fact that Senator Cameron in handing over the $100,000 to cover Quay's stealage said: "I don't do this on your account, Quay, but for the sake of your family." And yet the muzzled *Gazette* and other Republican papers seem to think that by profound silence they will keep all knowledge of Quay's crimes from the people.

Death of H. D. Van Pelt.

Mr. Van Pelt died on last Saturday afternoon, at his home in this place, after a confinement to his bed of some three weeks. His ailment was Bright's disease, which had been his complaint for a number of years, until it suddenly laid him bedfast some three weeks before his death, with indications that a recovery would be doubtful. He kept on sinking until his final end. About a week before his demise, at his request, he was baptized by Rev. W. E. Fischer. whose visits were frequent and welcome and he seemed to enjoy the spiritual labors of this minister.

He came to this town some 17 years ago, from the state of New York, and was a partner in, and business manager of the foundry in this place. He was married to the only daughter of ex-sheriff Spangler. The widow with a son and daughter survive him, a daughter having preceded him to the shores beyond.

His age was about 50 years. Funeral took place on Wednesday, his father, a very aged gentleman, reached here several days before his death.

The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended, a beautiful floral wreath bedecked his coffin. Services were held in the Lutheran church conducted by Rev.W. E. Fischer.

Prof. Etters The Sup't.

The school directors of Centre county assembled in convention on Tuesday for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent.

The roll was called which showed an attendance of 161 out of 188, the total number of directors in the county.

The following were nominated as candidates for Co., Sup't:

Mr J. C. P Jones nominated Prof. D. O Etters, of Bellefonte.

Dr. E. A. Russell nominated R. E. Cambridge, of Unionville.

W. O. Hosterman nominated C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg.

W. A. Landon nominated Prof. J. M. Wilson, of Philipsburg.

The convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Etters	100
Gramley	40
Wilson	11
Cambridge	12

W. E. Landon moved the election of Prof. Etters be made unanimous. Carried.

A Destructive Cyclone.

GRANBURY, Tex., May 9.—About 5 p, m. Sunday a destructive cyclone visited Salt Creek in the eastern portion of Hood county. At the residence of Mr. Lee Rhodes, twelve miles east of that place, twenty persons were assembled when the cyclone struck the building.

At the little town of Acton, on the line of Parker and Hood counties, four people were killed and a number seriously injured. Many houses were demolished in the vicinity.

At Robin Creek, in Hood county, eight persons were killed, five of whom belonged to the family of Dr. George Griffin. A heavy hail storm fell throughout this section, doing immense damage to crops. News from Graham, in Young county, says that a heavy hail storm fell there yesterday. The hail completely ruined crops and vegetation, wheat, oats and corn being completely beaten into the ground. The fruit crop in that section will be ruined.

In his recent speech on the farmers' Alliance, General Butler made the statement that the farm mortgages of the country amount to "the stupendous sum of $3,450,000,000," which exceeds the public debt at the close of the war and no one has shown that he exaggerated in the least.

This startling fact ought to set every agriculturlist, from ocean to ocean, a thinking. It ought to convince every farmer of ordinary intelligence that the outrageous policy of taxing the many for the benefit of the few is gradually driving the husbandman to the financial wall.

Worth Knowing.

All stamped envelopes which are spoiled by mistakes committed in superscribing, will be redeemed by the post office department at their stamp value. Postage stamps damaged by sticking together in warm or damp weather, or for other cause before using, may be returned to the department and their value repaid to the purchaser or exchanged for new stamps All redeemed envelopes and stamps are sent by postmasters who redeem them to the department and records of the same are kept. These regulations are we think, not generally known at large, and their publication may be beneficial to a large number of people.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

Shot Himself.

On last Friday, Mr. Jacob Sholl, son of J. W. Sholl, of the east end of Miles township, committed suicide by shooting. There was a quilting at his home at the time, and while he was not being observed he managed to get away from the house with a Winchester rifle, and went with it to the porch of the springhouse, where he placed the muzzle of the gun to the side of his head, with the but on the floor, and sent a ball thro his brain, killing himself instantly. Mr. Sholl had been an inmate of the Danville asylum about nine weeks previous, and had returned only a week before he committed the deed; seemingly restored from his mental aberration. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his death, Funeral on Sunday following.

——Weather cool on Wednesday.

——Several organ grinders have passed through here the last two days.

——C. D. Runkle, of Philad. formerly of this town, made a flying trip here last week.

——The space we give to evidence taken in the Weaver murder case, crowds out some local news matter.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

— Chas. H. Meyer has accepted a position as clerk in McFarlane's hardware store, Bellefonte, and will take charge of it next week.

——J. J. Gramley, one of Miles township's well known farmers, and an active Democrat, is announced in REPORTER for Treasurer.

——75 cents will buy as many new goods as $1.00 will old stock, come to Pennsvalley bargain store where new goods are always kept. C. P. Long.

——Largest stock of clothing in Pennsvalley, have received 90 new suits and they must be sold in 15 days, come for bargains. C. P. Long.

——Dr. J. R. Gast, the eye specialist, will be at Centre Hall, Monday and Tuesday. 13th and 14th.: Spring Mills, Wednesday, 15th. and Millheim on Thursday 16th.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——Mrs. Sallie Harpster is having the building adjoining her home, in which Reesman keeps his stove and tinware store, improved by putting large windows and door to the front.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte has been removed one door below its former place. The room has been remodeled and newly furnished and customers can be more easily accommodated than formerly, and goods better displayed. When in Bellefonte don't fail to call and see them in their new room.

——Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

——Candidates for county offices, in both the Democratic and Republican ranks are becoming numerous. There will be some good men out on both sides and the people should see to it that fit nominations be made.

New Millinery Store.

For fine and artistic millinery, and fancy notions, at very reasonable prices, call at the new store in the Brockerhoff House Block. Our stock is entirely new and comprises all the late novelties in fashionable head-wear for ladies, misses and children. A fine line of infants lace caps, new styles, good material, 25 cents and up, best ever brought to this county.

We have all the latest, prettiest styles in ruching, collars, laces, ribbons, flowers, fancy braids, corsets, &c. Want to become acquainted, and invite you to come and see our stock; no trouble to show goods, we fear neither comparison or competition, and want you to come see us whether you buy or not; a talented Philad. Milliner does our trimming.

Death of Mrs. O'Boyle.

It is a sorrowful task for us to inform the many readers of the Reporter of the sudden and unexspected death of Mrs. Flora B. O'Boyle, the beloved and esteemed wife of Rev. Robert O'Boyle, of Loysburg, Bedford co., Pa. Mrs. O'Boyle was born and brought up in our own community, and was therefore known by all of our citizens. She was of that lovable and openhearted disposition which made her at once beloved by all. Just as she was ripening into womanhood, however, the grim messenger of death came and took from her that fond father and loving mother, leaving her fatherless and motherless—an orphan. All alone in this wide world with no one to protect her—no home to go to for shelter and warmth. She went through these afflictions and trials without complaining, strongly believing that her Savior would sustain her in all. This noble quality of a deeply rooted faith she ever manifested in her after life. Her soul ever sang, "My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary, Savior Divine."

Baptized in infancy by Rev. Groh, she was thus given early to the Lord. Three years ago one beautiful June day in Harrisburg there was a quiet and beautiful wedding at which the deceased was the young and handsome bride. Here it was that she plighted her love and life with him whom she loved and honored above all others, and promised to remain faithful to him. How beautifully, how grandly she kept that promise her happy married life attests. Happy wedding day. The sun shining brightly and warmly without, love shining so beautifully within.

Immediately after their wedding tour the happy couple went to housekeeping. In housekeeping Mrs. O'Boyle was considered by her friends as a model, keeping the house always neat and clean. But it is as a minister's wife that the grandeur and beauty of her life is seen. Taking an active part in the work of the Gospel in which her husband was engaged she at all times stood by his side to cheer and encourage him, to give him kind words of sympathy and love, to comfort and console him whenever difficulties and troubles confronted him. She was in truth a helpmate. Then too she was kindly disposed to all—with a kind disposition she was blessed. Hence her many friends both in our community here and where she lived during her married life.

She was the mother of two little children. How happy she was with them; what an interest she took in them; she regarded her home with her husband, her children and herself in it as a veritable Eden, and so indeed it was. But God came to that little home to take one away, and He selects the wife and mother. We often wonder why the one most loved, or the one most useful is suddenly taken away, but God's ways are not our ways. It was better for her that she should be called to be present with her Lord. So on May 1, God called the wife and mother. The blossom was plucked to bloom as the full grown and perfected flower in God's beautiful garden.

Her body was laid in our cemetery, May 3, there to wait the summons at the last and great day.

The sympathy of our whole community is extended the bereaved husband and the little children who survive.

——Nice dress goods 8 to 10 cents per yard. C. P. Long.

— Mens' shirts 33 cents, were 50, mens white shirts 49 cents, was 90. C. P. Long.

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Some of the board walks in this town should be looked after before the owners find themselves face to face with a heavy bill for damages on account of injuries that may result any moment.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

Married.

STOVER—MOTZ.—On the 17th, at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Stover, about one mile west of Coburn, Miss Myra Stover and Mr. Thomas B. Motz, of Leadville, Colo.

Died.

HARTMAN.—In Hartley twp., Union co., on 26th Maria, wife of Theodore Hartman, aged about 42 years.

SNYDER.—In Mifflinburg, on May 30, Simon P. Snyder, aged 72 years, 2 months and 10 days.

RIEHL.—In East Buffalo township, Union co., on May 24, Joel L. Riehl, aged 38 years and 8 months.

The Disagreeable Winter Gone.

Now that the cold drizzly rains are transformed to delightful spring, and the muddy roads to pleasant drives it would be well to look about and prepare for the lurking disease often coming with the new vegetation, as to better enable us to follow out daily avocations we should be in good health and spirits. No well-regulated family is without a stimulant of some kind. Deception is probably more practiced by unscrupulous dealers in liquors than any other business Max Klein, 82 Federal street, is a reliable party; to him we point with pleasure. No deception, no misrepresentation, no sailing under false colors with him. His Silver Age Rye is positively pure and sold everywhere for $1.50 per quart only. His six year-old Pennsylvania Rye at $1 each quarts, or six quarts for $5, are as represented. His wines, brandies and gins are as good and reasonable as any in the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list to Max, Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Millesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

KEMMLER RESPITED.

HI EXECUTION STAYED BY A UNITED STATES JUDGE.

THE GROUND ON WHICH THE HABEAS CORPUS WAS GRANTED.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Judge William J. Wallace, who granted the writ of habeas corpus for Kemmler, arrived in town to-night and put up at the Hoffman House.

"This writ was granted to Kemmler's Buffalo counsel," he said, "upon the application of a well-known New York lawyer. It was defective in that it did not bear Kemmler's signature, nor the seal of the Court, but the situation was such an urgent one that I could not justify myself in stopping to deliberate over technicalities. The man was liable to be executed at any moment, and, having in my mind a doubt of the constitutionality of the law by which he was to meet his death, I signed the papers."

This was all that the Judge would say on the matter.

LABOR NOTES.

The parade of the working men in Chicago, on the 1st, was about four miles long. It occupied two hours in passing a given point, and the number in line was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Many of the trades had "floats," on which members of the craft pursued their daily occupations. The carpenters led the demonstration with 6,000 men.

At the mass meeting in Union Square, New York, on the evening of the 1st, not more than 2000 people were at the speaker's stand at one time. In the procession that preceded the meeting there were 5 000 men.

The threatened strike on all railroads at Pittsburg is over, the Executive Council of the Federation of Railroads having ordered the men to continue work at the rates offered by the different companies.

The carpenters in Boston went on strike on the 1st for the eight-hour day. About 1800 men are out. About 100 firms, not members of the Master Builders' Association, have granted their men eight hours.

About 2000 carpenters in Detroit, Michigan, went out on the 1st. It is thought the contractors will grant the demands, and that work will be generally resumed in a short time.

Only one firm of boss carpenters in Lancaster, Pa., on the 1st, refused the demands of the men. The hod carriers received an advance in wages and did not strike.

All the carpenters in Knoxville, Tennessee, are out for eight hours work and ten hours pay.

The sash-door and blind makers in 11 factories in Rochester, New York, have struck for nine hours, without reduced pay.

The master carpenters in Haverhill, Massachusetts, have all signed an agreement granting nine hours as a day's work at the old pay of $15 per week.

The carpenters in Omaha, Nebraska, have decided to await the issue of the strike in Chicago.

There is a strike among the wood carvers in Grand Rapids, Michigan, for nine hours.

At Johnstown, Pa., on the 1st, the carpenters, bricklayers and stone masons went out for nine hours and an increase in wages.

The impending strike among the members of the Farmers' Union, in New York, has been averted, the bosses having agreed to the terms of the men that eight hours constitute a day's work.

All the journeymen stone cutters in Montpelier, Vermont, struck on the 1st. A disagreement between the manufacturers and tool sharpeners in prices caused the strike.

The granite cutters in Millstone Point, Niantic, Groton and New London, Connecticut, have gone on strike for the nine-hour day with no reduction in pay.

Bricklayers, stone cutters and masons in Ottawa are out for nine hours' work and ten hours' pay.

All the boss masons in Taunton, Massachuseits, but one have granted the nine-hour day.

Most of the boss bakers in Buffalo, New York, on the 1st granted the demands of the men for a ten-hour day. There will be no strike.

The reduction in the wages of the employes of the United States Express Company went into effect on the 1st.

Bench moulders in Cincinnati have asked for a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

The German printers in Pittsburg have demanded the adoption of the eight-hour day, and ask an increase of one cent per 1000 letters for composition.

The striking trammers and day laborers of the Atlantic Mine, at Hancock, Michigan, resumed work on the morning of the 1st at an advance of $5 per month in wages.

The miners in Clay county, Indiana, except at Clay City, on the 1st decided not to return to work until a wage scale is agreed upon.

At Scottdale, Jeanette, Greensburg and Braddock, Pa., building operations have been suspended because of a strike of the carpenters and joiners for eight hours or an increase in wages.

The stone cutters in Norwich, Connecticut, went on strike on the 1st in response to orders from the union to which they belong. They have no dispute with their employers.

Sixty wood carvers at the car works in Dayton, Ohio, went on strike on the 1st, because the foreman employed good men whether they belonged to the Union or not.

The plumbers in Minneapolis have gone out for nine hours a day, with the exception of Saturday, when they want eight hours.

The painters, plumbers, bricklayers and masons in Youngstown, Ohio, were granted an advance in wages on the 1st, and hereafter will work but nine hours a day.

The brewers and bakers in Toledo, Ohio, have had their working hours reduced to ten daily.

All the labor organizations in Birmingham, Alabama, took part in a parade on the 1st. There will be no strike.

Saw mills in Ottawa, Ontario, which employ 1500 men, will begin operations on the 5th.

Most of the Union carpenters in Philadelphia, Pa., numbering about 3000, went on strike on the 1st, for an advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. It was reported that during the day 49 master carpenters, employing 800 or 900 men, had granted the advance. About 125 tin-roofers, employed by 15 or more firms, on the 1st struck for an advance from $2 75 to $3 per day.

Nearly 100 hod carriers went on strike in Camden, on the 1st, because they were refused an advance in their wages of 20 cents per day—from $2 50 to $2 70.

A despatch from Astoria, Oregon, says that three men were killed and two wounded in the recent fight between union and non-union fishermen on the Columbia river. A party of union men sailed along the river, and wherever they found non union fishermen they either fired upon them or drove them away by cutting their nets. The non-union men finally fired into a boat containing four union men, killing two of them. The body of a Greek, who is supposed to have been killed in the encounter, was taken to Astoria the evening of the 30th ult. The non-union fishermen are arming and more trouble is feared.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S Senate, on the 28th ult, a discussion of the Mississippi levee system took place in connection with the presentation of a memorial. Finally the Vice President ended the discussion by saying there was no question before the Senate. Mr. Blackburn introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona. The Land Forfeiture bill was discussed. Senate bill to incorporate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was considered. No quorum voted on its passage and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S Senate, on the 29th ult., a concurrent resolution was agreed to, recalling the Oklahoma bill from the President to correct an error. A House amendment to the concurrent resolution relating to irrigation of lands in the Rio Grande Valley was agreed to. The Land Forfeiture bill was considered, and, no quorum voting on a motion to table one of the amendments, Mr. Sherman gave notice that hereafter, when a quorum was present and not voting, he would demand that it be counted by the Chair. The Land Forfeiture bill was passed without a division. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill granting a pension of $2500 a year to the widow of General McClellan. The Customs Administrative bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult., the Customs Administrative bill was discussed. A resolution was agreed to, correcting the Oklahoma bill. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Ingalls, by request of the Wage-workers' Alliance, introduced a bill to abolish local taxation. Mr. Vest, from the Select Committee on Meat Products, reported four measures: A concurrent resolution asking the President to negotiate for the repeal of the existing cattle quarantine regulations of Great Brain; a bill providing for a national inspection of cattle for exportation; a bill to prevent monopoly in regard to the storage capacity of steamships carrying cattle to foreign countries, and a bill to prevent discrimination by railroads in the carrying of cattle to the East. He expressed the hope that the bills would be taken up and considered at an early date. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 28th ult., the President's veto of the Ogden bill was presented. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. Pending consideration of District of Columbia business, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 29th ult., an amendment to the Senate concurrent resolution concerning negotiations with Mexico for the irrigation of the Rio Grande Valley was adopted, requesting the President to include in the negotiations all other subjects of interest, which may be deemed to affect the present and prospective relations of the two Governments. A bill was passed increasing to $100 a month the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Nicholson. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. No quorum being present, an adjournment was agreed to.

In the House, on the 30th ult., the Worsted Classification bill was passed—yeas, 138; nays, 0—the Speaker counting a quorum. The Service Pension bill was discussed, and, finally, the Morrill bill was adopted as a substitute, and the Senate bill thus amended was passed—197 to 70. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the consideration of bills from the Judiciary Committee in the following order: Senate bill relating to trusts, House Copyright bill, House Bankruptcy bill, and such other bills as the Committee may call up. The resolutions was adopted, and the Anti-Trust bill taken up and passed with a slight amendment. The International Copyright bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

—Three slight earthquake tremors were felt at Saratoga, New York, on the evening of the 27th ult.

—Five young men, members of the "rag gang," in New York, are under arrest on charges of highway robbery and a murderous assault on a policeman. It required a squad of police to make the arrest. At a convict camp, near Black Jack, Texas, on the 29th ult., four convicts made a break for liberty. They were fired upon by the guards. One was killed and one fatally wounded. The other two escaped.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Representatives of nine of the seventeen nations participating in the International American Conference on the morning of the 28th ult., signed the agreement drawn up by the Conference for the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between them.

—A boat on the lake at Newport, Vermont, was capsized on the evening of the 29th ult., and Edward Foss, Edward Green and Joseph Robitaile were drowned. The boat was capsized in the attempt of two of the men to change positions.

—A furnace at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, Pa., exploded on the morning of the 29th ult. Four Hungarians were burned, Jacob Khroni, it is feared, fatally. The cause of the accident is not known.

—A telegram from Paris, Texas, says that the Red river is higher than it has been for 40 years. There was 34 feet of water at Arthur City on the morning of the 23 ult. The occupants of houses had to move out in boats.

—Anton Foraker was chopping a tall pine tree at Marengo, Wisconsin, on the 29th ult., and as it toppled and fell to the earth, his two little boys ran directly under it and were crushed to death.

—Adolphus Roberloy and Frank Wells, aged 17 years each, were drowned at Schenectady, New York, on the 29th ult. They were returning from a fishing trip and their boat capsized.

—A Swedish woman who arrived at Boston on the steamer Cephalonia on the 28th ult., was found to be ill, and the attending physicians think she is suffering from leprosy.

—Edward English, a brakeman, fell from the cars at Negaunee, Michigan, on the 30th ult., and was killed.

—A telegram from Davenport, Iowa, says that damage to the amount of $30,000 or more has been done to property at the Rock Island arsenal by an overflow. A new water power dam is being built, and the high water made its way around the upper bulkhead.

—In the Police Court of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 30th ult., "Jake" Ackerman, "a well-known thief, highwayman and train robber," was shot and mortally wounded by his wife, who stood beside him. She suddenly drew a revolver and shot him in the abdomen, and then fired two more shots as he lay writhing on the floor. Mrs. Ackerman, it is asserted, "has been for years an inmate of various bagnios throughout the country, but always a staunch friend of her husband, notwithstanding his cruel treatment of her." She says she killed him "because she was afraid he would murder her if he got out."

—At Harveysburg, Ohio, on the evening of the 28th ult., Berry Ward, aged 26 years, was shot dead by his stepson, Daniel Washington, aged 13. Ward was beating his wife at the time.

—Richard Snitke, a farmer near Rochester, New York, shot and killed his 3-year-old boy on the evening of the 29th ult., and then committed suicide. Domestic and financial troubles caused the act. Frederick Schmidt, a leading citizen in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, died on the 30th ult., from injuries inflicted by two tramps who beat and kicked him. The tramps are in jail.

—The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of April amounted to $7,636,991. Total cash in the Treasury $632,254 790.

—Engineer Foults, at the Skeleton Cracker Factory in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 1st, left the oven open without an attendant while he went to dinner. The natural gas went out, but continued to flow and soon filled the building. When he returned and attempted to light it an explosion followed. The plate glass front was blown to atoms and windows in all parts of the building were demolished. Foults was badly burned about the face and body and is very low.

—A freight train was wrecked at Castroville station, California, on the 30th ult., by a misplaced switch. Fireman Ourmoins was killed, and J. H. Ross and W. W. Craig were badly injured.

—Two men went into the jewelry store of Michie Bros., in Cincinnati, on the 1st, and while the salesman turned away to get more diamonds to show them, they dashed out of the door with a tray containing stones valued at $5000, and escaped. An accomplice, who grasped the door knob and tried to imprison those in the store, was arrested.

—While driving across the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks, near Linden Station, New York, George Webber and his wife Minnie were struck by a passenger train. Mr. Webber was instantly killed, and his wife suffered a fracture of the skull and will probably die. Webber is a farmer 65 years of age.

A Monster Tombstone.

The largest tombstone in the world (monuments erected to distinguished persons excepted) is, probably, that of the late Henry Scarlett, of Upson County, Ga. Scarlett was very wealthy and noted for his misanthropic tendencies. He led the life of a hermit. Why, no one knew, but it was stated that he was a victim of disappointed love. Several years before his death, which occurred in the spring of 1888, he selected a monster bowlder, a miniature mountain of granite, 100x250 feet in dimensions, for a tombstone, and had it appropriately lettered by a marble cutter. A cave fitted up as a roomy tomb was excavated under the huge bowlder, Scarlett himself superintending the work. After his death, neighbors, relations and friends carried the remains and deposited them under the rock according to ante-mortum directions, and to-day the mortal parts of Henry Scarlett repose under the most gigantic tombstone in the world.

CHERISH YOUR IDEALS.

Genuine Intellectual Life Must Always Be a Personal Matter.

In every community there are to be found men and women who are steadily moving ahead of the rank and file of their neighbors and companions; every year reveals a wider separation and stamps them with a more aspiring personality. Even the most unobservant begins to feel that there is something unusual about these marked men and women; something which defines them from the mass of commonplace about them. There are men and women who are born to rise by the possession of some spiritual quality, some aspiration which by its own impulse lifts them out of their surroundings and sets them in a new world of thought and feeling. It is not necessary that one should be born amid the surroundings of refinement and culture in order to attain the very best results which these things have to give. It is an advantage to be thus born, and to absorb in childhood, by the unconscious process of early education, much that must otherwise be learned; but this is an advantage which a good many strong natures have missed without apparently suffering any real loss. The making of an intellectual life is always a personal matter. Intelligence, culture and the resources that come from these attainments lie within the reach of almost every one in this country who gets a clear vision of what he wants, and is willing to work for it. There is something very noble and inspiring in the spectacle, so often presented in American communities, of a boy or girl who, by some finer quality of character or mind, is steadily moving away from commonplace life and achieving that personal distinction which belongs to those who live in companionship with the finer minds of the world. Such an aspiration is often unrecognized by those who stand nearest and ought to help most; is often misunderstood and resented as an ambition to be better than one's fellows or one's family; but those who have the real quality can well afford to disregard this lack of sympathy or the criticism which comes from this kind of misinterpretation. A genuine aspiration is never otherwise than noble and unselfish, even when it draws one away from the natural companionships of life; separates one, that is, not in feeling or in sympathy or in the common fidelities, but in taste and habit and intellectual companionship. No young man or woman need live a commonplace life. There is always an open path to the higher ranges of living for those who are willing to take it. Cherish your aspirations and live by them: they are your real guides; they embody the divine ideal of your life!—*Christian Union.*

WHAT IS REALITY?

A Simple Thought Which, Nevertheless, Is Not Easily Explained.

Every body knows what reality is, or to vary that phrase when we speak of things acting, what actuality is. Of all thoughts, or perhaps I should rather say of perceptions, it is perhaps the clearest; and yet it is one of the most difficult to explain or even express. This simply because it is so simple; it does not admit of analysis; it has no elements into which to resolve it, and there is no genus or species under which to place it. The only way of showing what it is, is to point to an example of it. We look on the wall of the room in which we sit, and know it to be real. We see that bird flying, and know it to be an actuality. We are conscious of ourselves, as in pain, and are sure that the pain has an existence. They may be realities which we can not discover; we do not know whether the planet Jupiter is inhabited. But there are things which we do know and know to be real. It is thus we know body as it is presented to us, with its essential qualities as extended and exercising power or properties. Thus in self-consciousness we know self in its various exercises, say as feeling, knowing, willing. It is thus that we know the manifestations of body, thus that we know the manifestation of self, as desire, affection, resolution. All these are real, as is also all that we observe and what we desire from our observations by a logical process. The qualities which we perceive in ourselves, specially such as love, benevolence, justice, are actualities. All these differ from imaginations, say a fairy, a ghost, a mermaid; and commonly the two can be distinguished. We call the one real, the other unreal. We can explain or even understand the facts of which we are conscious without calling in two cognitive powers, the external and the internal senses. These can not be resolved into any thing else, say, as is often attempted into sensations, impressions, ideas; for none of these contain cognition and can not, therefore give us knowledge by accumulation or combination. Nor can knowledge be drawn from them by reasoning; for not being in the premises they cannot reach it, except by falling into the acknowledged fallacy of having more in the conclusion than in the premises. In acquiring a knowledge of internal things, sensations are involved; feelings in the organism by all the senses; but these not having knowledge can not give it to us logically. In looking at the table before us there is the exercise of coats and humors, of rods and cones and of the optic nerve; but we do not notice these in vision; their existence has been made known to us by the physiologist. In hearing, the tympanum, the hammer, the stirrup and auditory nerve do not form part of our intuitive knowledge; they are merely the means of giving an exact field to our perceptions, but are no part of the reality directly perceived by us. With these concurrences we look immediately upon the thing—as we look through perfectly transparent glass upon the tree without noticing the medium. I believe we can determine precisely what we know intuitively and directly by the various senses. The eye gives a colored surface, nothing more. Hearing gives a sound in the ear, from which we argue a cause which is found by science to be undulations. In smell we have an affection of the nostrils. In taste an affection of the palate. In touch proper, or feeling, an affection of the part from which the afferent nerve comes. In the muscular sense and energy we have resistance offered implying power. These are our primary sense cognitions which are noticed by self-consciousness; they are all real, and upon them by legitimate processes we rear other knowledges, also real, as derived from what is real. By spontaneous cognition, we know realities without us and within us. Every man believes that his conscious self exists, that his body exists, that other people exist, he believes in what he eats and drinks, in the staff on which he leans, and in the ground on which he strikes it. Of this primary knowledge there are three criteria clear and decisive. First, it is self-evident. We know the object at once on looking at it. In looking at the table I am sure there is a colored surface before me. Being thus self-evident, it is, secondly; we can not be made to believe otherwise, or that there is no table before us. Thirdly, it is universal, that is held by all men on the objects being presented to it. These are the tests of primary truths, and they sanction the conviction that we know realities.—Rev. Dr. James McCosh, in *N. Y. Independent.*

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS.

A Wonderful Discovery Made Respecting the Star Sirius.

By means of the spectroscope a very wonderful discovery has been made respecting Sirius. Astronomers had noticed that this star was in rapid motion through space, as it was found that year by year it was changing its position in the heavens, traversing in about 1500 years a space equal to the apparent diameter of the moon, at a velocity of not less than twenty miles per second. Of course, by actual observation the only motion capable of being detected would be that which was square to the line of sight, so that although Sirius appears to us to move across the heavens, he may really be traveling in a slanting direction, either toward or from us. No one would ever have expected to be able to tell whether a star was approaching to or receding from us, yet even this seemingly insolvable problem has of late years been accomplished by the spectroscope. Dr. Huggins, our greatest authority on this subject, having indented certain lines in the spectrum of Sirius as those of hydrogen, found on comparison that these were displaced in such a manner as to indicate that the star was receding from us. It has been estimated that this recession, combined with the part motion of twenty miles per second, gives as the actual movement of Sirius in space a speed of about thirty-three miles per second.

These, then, constitute some of the chief items of information about Sirius at present within our knowledge. There seems to be no reason to doubt that, in common with other suns, he has his system of planets circling round him after the manner of our own sun, and what a system! Vast as ours appears, it is dwarfted into insignificance compared with a system whose ruling orb is 5000 times larger than that which does duty for us. There seemes, also, no reason to doubt that these planets are intended to be the abode of life; it may be that at the present moment none of them present any signs of life, but I think we may safely infer without improbability that each one of these worlds has a destined period in its development during which life, similar to that which now prevails on our planet, would be in existence. What a world such a one would be in size, perhaps, not inferior to that of our sun, himself a million times larger than our earth; and it may be that as this Sirian world is so vastly superior to ours in size, its inhabitants would be on a scale in proportion to its dimensions, a race of beings of such intellect and civilization compared with whom we are but savages.—*Chambers Journal.*

—The modern military rifle has its peculiarities. Its calibre is small, but its killing power is great, and it is more effective at long range than at close quarters.

An English railway company has set apart a special fund from which to reward acts of bravery on the part of its employes.

THE news that the Cherokees of Indian Territory desire the establishment of a United States court in their midst, at Vinita, should be encouraging to those who have faith in the Red Man's development. There will be Indian lawyers next.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

The Spells of Home.

"Home of our childhood! how affection clings
And hovers round thee with her seraph wings!
Oh, happiest they, whose early love unchanged,
Hopes undissolved and friendships unestranged,
Tired of their wanderings, still shall deign to see
Love, hope and friendship centring all in thee."

Upon this subject there is little diversity of opinion, and we have citations innumerable, gleaned from the words of the many who have made it their theme. Says one:

"It matters little where our geography falls, since our planet is our post but for a century at the utmost, our inn for the night; yet the heart loves to associate itself with some spot, ancestral and dear, and call it home."

This presumably refers to our early home, whose associations can never be effaced, even though we become the denizens of another soil—as the emigrant's is ever "the Fatherland."

Alas, how unappreciated until separated from us by land and sea!

Holmes pathetically deplores the traveller's lot when, in his own terse style, he asserts: "The world may have a million roosts for a man, but only one nest."

It was less "the ancestral spot," and its associations which Charles Dickens so regarded, as the present, living roof-tree, or would he have written:

"The man of high descent may love the halls and lands of his inheritance as troubles of his birth and power; the poor man's attachment to the tenement he holds, which strangers held before, has a worthier root, struck deep into a purer soil. His household gods are of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver, gold or precious stones; he has no property but in the affections of his own heart, and when they endear bare floors and walls, despite of toil, that man has his love of home from God, and his rude hut becomes a solemn place."

Other writers of less power than Dickens have sentiments of a like nature—penned rather to gain a certain popularity than as their own belief.

We may feel attachment for some little suburban cottage, with its strip of garden or ruder homestead of the prairie or forest, or even the log cabin we have helped to raise, for over them sweeps the free air and sunshine that all may share alike; but name not that word "endearment" with the city tenement and its surroundings, its crowds and unceasing noise! We can but pity, while we love our poor human flowers, compe led by stern necessity to wither there.

Let us not omit Mrs. Sherwood's remarks, breathing her own thoughtful tenderness.

"Home, wherever and whatever it may be, is sacred. Unhappy it may be, sordid it may be, poor it may be, but we do not wish others to speak ill of it. Very few of us wish it broken up, although it may be our sad business to leave it. It is an inclosure for which we are willing to make vast sacrifices. It is the one education which has influenced us powerfully for good or evil. What our fathers taught us, what our mothers sang to us, we shall never forget.

A Pocket Typewriter.

A pocket typewriter is shortly to be offered to the British public. Typewriting instruments now in the market are of considerable size and weight—at least a person could scarcely think of carrying one about with him regularly. The one under notice is not only inexpensive, but it is so small that it may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. The retail price will be under ten shillings; it measures 3¼ inches by 3 inches and weighs about four ounces. Though so small it is not a mere toy. The inventor claims for it that it will turn out better work and be found more useful than larger and more expensive machines.

With reference to its construction, all that can be seen when superficially examined is a disk about the size of the face of a gentleman's watch, in which the type is fixed, and one or two small rollers. It will print a line from an inch to a yard long, and paper of any size or thickness can be used. Any one can use it, though, as in the case of other instruments, practice is required to enable the operator to write quickly. Another advantage is that by means of duplicate types the writer can be used for different languages. Patents have been obtained for most of the countries in Europe as well as for the United States, Canada and Australia.—*Montreal Star.*

Chance a Great Factor in Life.

Experience shows that chance, or what we call chance, is the most active agent in choosing a profession, though this should not prevent the young man from faithfully considering what he is going to do. In very many cases he will find that he has mistaken his calling; but he has not for this reason necessarily wasted his time in seeking what proved not to be available to him. He has been adding to his knowledge and his experience enables him to act more wisely in the future. He has developed his powers to a greater extent, and thus discovered what he is fit for. One thing almost always leads to another if the candidate has stability and "push."

The Birthday Gift.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Where the willows that overhang the lane
Make a pleasant shade in the golden weather,
Through gleams that flicker on flank and mane,
The mare and her colt come home together.
Over them softly, one by one,
I see the yellowing leaflets fall,
And like brighter spots of sun
On the faded turf and gray stone wall.

Of all the scenes in my life, to-day,
That is the one which I remember;
How sweetly on all the landscape lay
The mellow sunlight of September!
It slept in the boughs of the hazy wood,
On glimmering stubble and stacks of grain,
And there at the farmyard bars we stood
While the mare and her colt came up the lane.

With hand on the bars and curly head bare,
I stood while farm-boy Fred, who was taller,
Reached over and shook at the proud, shy mare,
A handful of oats in my hat, to call her.
Then a form I loved came close behind,
A hand I loved on my shoulder lay,
And a dear voice spoke,—so gentle and kind,
Ah, would I could hear its tones to-day!

"There isn't a handsomer colt in town!
Just look at that beautiful neck and shoulder!
His color will change to a chestnut brown
To match your curls as he grows older;
This is your birthday,—let me see!"
The hand went higher and stroked my head;
"I'll make you a present,—what shall it be?"
"O, father! *give me the colt!*" I said.

And the colt was mine,—how proud was I!
The white doves croaked on the low, brown gable,
The silken swallows went skimming by,
Flying in and out of the sunlit stable:—
So well I recall each sight and sound
That filled the heart of the happy boy,
And left one day in my memory crowned
Forever with light and color and joy.

—*Selected.*

The Bishop and the Peasant Boy.

BY BEATRICE HARRADEN.

ONE hot summer s morning in the year 1394, a young peasant boy of about fourteen years of age, trudged on his way to the city of Winchester, England. He had journeyed many miles, his feet were sore, and his whole frame was worn; but even weariness had not been able to chase away the eager look from his face. There was something in him which could not but interest the passers by, and some of them stopped and spoke kindly to him, and offered him food from their wallets, and asked him whence he had come, and where he was going.

"I am going to see William of Wykeham," he answered to all their questions.

"And what canst thou be wanting with William of Wykeham?" asked a sulky old friar. "I tell thee it is no easy matter to see the good bishop, and thou art but a peasant lad at the best. William of Wykeham will have nought to do with thee."

"Nay, good brother," sang out the lusty voice of a ploughman; "there is not much comfort in thy words. Take no heed of him, my lad. God speed thee on thy way to William of Wykeham."

And he went off singing some cheery melody, leaving Stephen all the better for his kind words and his encouraging manner; and as he walked on alone he was so busy thinking, that he did not hear the sound of horse's hoofs, until a loud shout woke him from his dreams, and looking up, he saw a knight on a richly caparisoned horse.

"Why, thou art a dreamer," said the knight. "I all but knocked thee down. I shouted to thee, too."

And the knight, being kind and chivalrous, as became his knighthood, bore Stephen on his horse until they came just outside the city, and then he rode away, and the child passed on, full of courage and gratitude.

When he got to the cathedral the service was just ending. He watched the procession of priests winding through the aisles, and listened to their low chanting. He had never before been in such a great church, and his heart was filled with reverence and devotion. He sat there, a little peasant figure, his face upturned, as though searching for God, his hands clasped before him. There was a perfect stillness all around, for the service having ended, the people and the priests had left the cathedral, and he alone lingered behind. And in the spell of the silence, he thought of his father, who with his last breath had bidden him come to the good bishop, and offer the service of his hands, those hands so skilful to design beautiful forms, and so apt at sculpturing and carving. He was young and had much to learn, but he was willing to give all his life and all his labor to the noble art of architecture, which his father had taught him to love.

Well, Stephen was weary, and after some time he fell asleep, smiling to think that at least he had carried out part of his father's wishes, and had journeyed to the city, where William of Wykeham lived.

He must have been there more than an hour, when the door of the sacristy was opened, and a man of noble countenance and stately manner came into the cathedral, carrying in his hand several designs which he studied carefully. He was dressed in a plain black gown, like any priest of those times might have worn when not taking part in the services of the Church. He passed down, and came to the place where Stephen lay, still sleeping and smiling. He paused in front of the child, and took pleasure in looking at his beautiful face. He bent over the peasant boy and touched him gently on the shoulder, and Stephen started up, and shrank back on seeing a stranger.

"Nay, thou must not fear me," said the stranger kindly. "I saw thee sleeping here, and would fain help thee, my son. Who art thou, and whence art thou come?"

His manner was so gentle and fatherly that Stephen lost all fear, and drawing nearer to him, told him how he had journeyed from afar to come to William of Wykeham.

"I'm not afraid to come to him," he said, eagerly, "for father said he was good, and that he would help me in my work; and that perhaps, if he thought I had the skill, he would let me work in the great cathedral. So I shall see him and ask him and tell him what I can do, and beg him on my knees to let me work in the great cathedral! Father would have come too, but father died, and so I had to come alone. It seemed lonely at first; but if I can only see the good bishop I shall not feel lonely any more. And if he thinks I am not clever enough to be his workman, I will go on learning, learning, until I am clever enough. One can always learn."

He spoke eagerly, and his pale face was flushed with excitement.

The stranger smiled. He was pleased with the little peasant boy, who had the artist's soul, and the artist's enthusiasm and courage.

"Come," he said. And he took him by the hand, and led him over the cathedral, and showed him the designs of the alterations which the bishop had planned himself; and Stephen stood by his side lost in wonder and delight. Child, though he was, he realized the grandeur of the bishop's intentions.

"How he must love his cathedral!" he cried. "Ah, if I could only work for him! If you know him, take me to him; he will be kind, I am sure. Indeed, I must go to him."

The stranger laid his hand on the boy's head.

"Sometimes, my son," he whispered, "those for whom we wish are nearer than we think. And William of Wykeham has been near thee all this time, ever since he found thee sleeping and smiling in the sunshine. And have no fear, for he will be altogether thy friend, because thy father sent thee to him, and because thou hadst the courage to come, and because thou lovest the art which William of Wykeham has loved all his long life. Thou shalt show what thy skill is, and thou shalt become William of Wykeham's workman, and his friend."

And the good bishop led the little peasant lad to the high altar, and blessed him, and offered up a prayer that God might keep him all his days, and help him to work earnestly and faithfully, giving strength and skill to his hands and holy zeal to his heart.

Now this is the story of the boy workman, Stephen, whom William of Wykeham loved. He worked in the cathedral for ten years, until the good bishop died.

It is not known, for certain, which part of the cathedral he helped to alter and beautify. But when I go there, and look at that daintily-sculptured chantry in which William of Wykeham lies, I like to think that Stephen's mind designed it, and Stephen's hands contrived it in loving labor.—*Exchange.*

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

ICELAND POPPIES.

The fragrant elegant crushed satin like flowers of bright yellow, vivid scarlet or purest white are produced in never-ceasing succession from the beginning of June to October. Not only are they attractive in the garden, but for elegance in a cut state they are simply unsurpassed, and they last quite a week if cut as soon as they are open. They will flower the first season from seed, though they are hardy herbaceous plants, and will last for several years. For borders or lawn beds, nothing will give better satisfaction.

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DOWDY GARDENS.

The following written for the *American Garden* by a man who has spent a lifetime in floricultural work contains so much that is of value, that it is worthy of being copied into every paper and magazine in the land.

"Some gardens have a look much worse than that of neglect: they are "dowdy." One cause for this is overcrowding. The plants have neither room, light, nor air sufficient to enable them to develop their forms or flowers. Not long since we saw a bed of balsams of full fifty plants in a space one and one-half feet square: the owner complained bitterly because his flowers were not so fine as ours, yet our plants had six square feet each, and they completely covered the space. Plants should be thinned soon after they are started to get a strong, healthy growth.

Another cause of "dowdy gardens" is a desire to have a little of everything in a space only sufficient to grow a few things well. Form and color are so inter-mixed that the effect is destroyed; no harmony, no distinctness, simply a jumble of color. And still we are asked to admire flowers under such conditions. As well might we call an artist's palette a picture.

In the window-garden the same thing is noticeable. Ten times as many plants as look well or do well are crowded into a given space for fear they will be killed in the garden. Better have them killed by Jack Frost than to starve them in the house or let them eke out a miserable existence.

A plant is never so beautiful as when grown to perfection. This cannot be done if it is crowded or in the shade of trees or walls.

It is better to have a single specimen in the vigor of health and bloom, than a floral hospital. A single plant of good zinnia will adorn a garden for three months: whatever its color may be, there will be no other to destroy its harmony, and there is no color but what is pleasing if it does not suffer by comparison. Plant a few things and give them a living chance."

This is the same line of argument we have used in the HOUSEWIFE for many months; the line between the artistic and the "dowdy" is not so sharply drawn as it should be. One must have an artistic taste to get the full benefit of work among the flowers, half their beauty comes from a proper blending of colors with each other and the surroundings whatever they may be.

The Father and Mother of Salt.

Near the mouth of the Rio Negro in the Argentine Confederation, South America, are many Salina's or little salt lakes. The borders of these lakes are formed of mud, in which numerous large crystals of Gypsum, some of them three inches long, lie embedded. On the surface of the mud many other crystals of sulphate of soda lie scattered about.

As these two crystals are always on the borders of the salinas, when the water begins to evaporate, the Guachos, or natives of the Pampas, say that the existence of the salt is owing to the marriage of these two minerals. So they call the Gypsum the "Padre del Sel" or Father of Salt, and the soda they call its "Madre" or Mother.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE, Mrs. Alma Tadema, and several titled ladies in London have organized an association whose business it is to supply tasteful and well-made outfits for children and young girls, and to furnish regular employment to gentlewomen of narrow means, who do all the needle-work.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE:

George W. Childs on the Formalities of Dining and Dinner Giving.

Few persons would find more interested listeners when discoursing on the etiquette of dining and dinner giving than Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, the fame of whose elegant hospitality to the highest notabilities of foreign countries, as well as to the most distinguished of his own countrymen, is world wide. His opinions, as gathered in conversation, have lately been reported in *Good Housekeeping*, and from them the following points are gleaned:

There are evident reasons why invitations to a dinner party should be accepted or declined, if possible on the very day they are received, as this will enable the host to invite others in the place of those who may decline.

On the evening in question the guests should make it a point of honor to be punctual. No dilatory person should be waited for more than ten or fifteen minutes.

Before the gentlemen leave their dressing room, the servant in charge gives to each an envelope containing a card on which is written, under his own name, that of the lady whom he is to escort to the table. At the door of the ladies' dressing room, he meets the lady who has accompanied him to the house and both descend to the drawing room. In passing down the staircase, the gentleman either takes the side next the balustrade or precedes the lady. Gentlemen do not now wear gloves, but full dress is always considered necessary, the only variation being, if the gentleman is in mourning, he wears a black instead of a white necktie.

Meanwhile host and hostess wait near the door of the drawing-room in order to welcome the coming guests. In entering this room or the dining-room, the lady may take either the left arm of her escort or the right, though to me it seems natural that upon most occasions the left arm should be given to a lady.

It is frequently necessary to introduce a gentleman to the lady whom he is to escort to the table and, at small dinner parties, the envelope containing the names of those who are to sit side by side is omitted. In that case, a word from the host to each gentleman is sufficient.

The custom of "roof introductions," as they are termed, has been instituted in this country, but, to my mind they are an inadequate species of hospitality. There is no reason why all who assemble at the same time and place should not know each other. Intimacy is another and a different thing; but Christian courtesy teaches that introductions are incumbent on those who would entertain at their best. Why do we invite people to our homes? Surely, to give them pleasure. And what pleasure can it be to converse with a fellow guest concerning whose name, tastes, habits and interest we may possibly know nothing?

When dinner is announced by the butler to the host, that gentleman leads the way to the dining-room, in company with the most notable or the eldest lady present, the rear being brought up by the hostess, on the arm of the most prominent gentleman. It goes without saying that host and hostess sit opposite each other in the centre or at the ends of the table, with the honored guests at the right of each.

Menus are out of date except at large dinners. Two or three copies of the menu, written on porcelain tablets, are sometimes passed from hand to hand.

There has been introduced a fashion which gives quite a variety to the entertainment. When the dinner is partly over, and during the removal of the plates of any special course, at a signal from the host any gentleman may change his seat with another, either near him or at a little distance. This breaks up monotony and promotes social converse.

Ladies and gentlemen withdraw from the table together, or, as is often the case, the gentlemen arise and the ladies retire, leaving the gentlemen to smoke. Guests are expected to leave by or before 11 o'clock.

Mending.

Seventy Five Years ago, in what was then far west, eighteen families of goodly size depended for their mending upon a single darning needle owned in common, and of which each had the use for a certain length of time in routine.

This precious implement was one day lost by a woman who had carelessly left it in her clothing when going on a horse-back ride to the next town. When this fact became known, a searching party was organized, consisting of men, women and children. After a vigorous hunt of many hours through the almost trackless forest, under fallen leaves and through the thick grass, the bit of shining metal was at length discovered by the sharp eyes of a child, and greeted with cheers and shouts as fervent as though it had been the great Kohinoor.

In those days stockings were stockings, home-knit and all wool, if not a yard wide, and the toilful care expended in their making demanded that their mending be assiduously accomplished, while something more than an embroidery needle was needed to carry the length of the home-spun yarn. These durable, warmth-giving hose are fast disappearing with the "good old times" over which all sigh, but to which, after all few would really return.

A friend was recently visiting in the town of B. with her husband. Finding it necessary to repair the good man's hose, she sallied forth to purchase a darning needle, but no such article could be found at any of the stores, and the befrizzled "salesladies" regarded her request in much the same way as though she had asked for a tinderbox and flint, or a pair of snuffers.

Like some other things, mending may be carried to such a length as to cease to be a means of economy. Time is the most valuable thing at our command. Cloth and all manufactured articles are much cheaper and more easily procured than was the case even a generation ago, and we can readily see that spending over a worn garment as much, or more time as would suffice to earn the money to purchase new, is what might be called penny-wise and pound foolish.

To mend properly and easily, it is necessary to have a bag or basket in which are collected all the materials needed in the work. Needles of various sizes, yarns both cotton and woolen and of various grades and colors, bits of flannel or old hose to patch those too far gone for darning, pieces of cotton-flannel for lining the heels, and a stretcher to keep the work smooth and save unnecessary tiring of the fingers.

Every good housekeeper will have besides this mending basket, a box in which are stored pieces of all the clothing in active use, the bundle belonging to any particular garment being removed when that is past wearing. Calicoes and ginghams should be mended before washing, thus fading the patch equally with the garment, while the ironing helps to render it invisible.

Before the clean white clothes are laid away in the drawers, all rips, tears and frayed button-holes must be mended, and missing buttons replaced. When a button is torn from the cloth, sew under carefully a double piece of the goods. This will render it as strong as ever and be invisible when the button is in place.

Great care must be exercised in mending striped, checked or figured goods to match the figure perfectly, as well as to have the patch run the same way of the cloth. Patches for boys' clothing will be less conspicuous if laid in the sun to fade in conformity with the worn garment. Patches are indispensable on the clothing of these restless little bodies, but we injure their self-respect by giving them the appearance of a circus clown.

To fit and neatly set in a patch, cut out the hole till the cloth seems firm; run the edges and cut diagonally into each corner one-fourth inch. Have the patch the same side out, stripes or figures matching exactly, and nap running the same way. Cut this patch two good seems larger than the space it is to fill, and baste in position. Turn to see if it is all right, and if so, sew with short, close but not too tightly drawn stitches. Open the seems and press on the wrong side and if the work is well done, the patch will be rather ornamental than otherwise. Should both knees of a pair of pants need mending, cut the patches of the same size.

Small tears in woolen goods should be darned with ravellings of the same, having first put under a piece of the cloth, and afterwards pressed carefully. Breaks in black silk garments may be mended with bits of court plaster, and if the lace curtains become torn, wet a piece of lace in starch and iron it on the wrong side of the curtain.—*Selected.*

The New York Woman.

Mrs. Lee C. Harby, the Southern writer, contributes a well-written article to the *Illustrated American*, the attractive news-magazine just started in New York, which is commanding very favorable attention. The article is entitled "Through Individual Glasses," and contrasts Northern and Southern men and women, their habits, street manners, etc., Mrs. Harby says of New York women:—

The New York woman is delightful! So charming is she in the majority that no time nor inclination is left to notice the disagreeable minority who might possibly annoy. Her breadth of thought is apparent, and her ability to argue outside of her own possibilities attracts to her an appreciative masculine element. She meets them on at least equal ground, and has often a secret conviction that she is the superior, for she is aware of her own abilities and can well take the step from knowing to doing, which Emerson tells us "is a step from the chalk circle of imbecility into fruitfulness"—a step which the Southern woman, with all her gifts, seldom learns to take. The Northerner, with perhaps less talent, and certainly less attraction, utilizes it all, and it grows in the use. Her force, energy, vim and self-assertion give her power, and she makes herself felt. She keeps her eyes very wide open indeed, and her effort to arrive at the "true inwardness of things" broadens and strengthens her intellect. She has less culture, grace and polish than her Southern sister, but her greater worldly knowledge and more comprehensive grasp of human nature make her listened to and quoted in the world of men; while the Southerners gain in love what they lose in fame.

It is pleasant to meet the New Yorker in the busy rush of her daily life. Her active individuality gives an impetus to society, not found elsewhere. True, she has her notions, her fads; but she is tolerant to those of others, knowing well her own need of toleration. She has few prejudices, and is apt to be just in her discriminations, nor is she guilty of the petty meanness which makes women envious of each other. Her self-appreciation is too largely developed for that; but, even outside of that quality, she feels no jealousy of her sister's success. She is glad of every upward step the other takes. Does not she too tread the broad road to better things? They will be of mutual assistance. So she gives and receives help in words of praise—encouraging to greater effort and attainment.

But though she cheerfully promotes success, she does not pause to comfort failure. The woman who stumbles and slips back a step is lost in the general rush. The others surge ahead of her. They give no tender, pitying word, no helping hand. They are too busy, too earnest, too intent on gaining their own goal. The energetic life she leads deprives the Northern woman of many of those softer graces which so distinguish the Southerner, making her an angel of consolation, a messenger of good cheer; a sympathetic, comforting, loving and lovable woman.

THE popular authoress and newspaper writer, Eleanor Kirk, is of medium height, somewhat stout, but very quick in her movements. Her face in its profile reminds one strongly of Henry Ward Beecher—a resemblance which is increased by her snow white hair. Her correspondents frequently address her as "Miss Kirk," but she is really Mrs. E. M. Ames, and has been a widow for many years.

SEARCH for diamonds is being made by the French Government at the penal colony of New Caledonia. Machinery to bore down 1,500 feet has been provided.

Our Fashion Letter.

In all the large dressmaking establishments, there reigns just now, an indescribable confusion, for there exists an absolute necessity of creating something new, something marvellous for the coming season. One season scarcely reaches its full tide before every manufacturer, and modiste, seeks for rare and beautiful novelties, to grace the form and please the taste of their patrons for the future season. Each house desires to have its fabrics, its embroideries and ornaments, indeed everything with which it has to do, more exclusive, prettier and, if possible, more fascinating than those of its neighbors.

Among the beautiful novelties which we have seen during the last few days, in one of our most prominent and exclusive houses, is a fabric as yet seen by only a favored few. The first thing about it, which claims the attention, is the Hindu squares of marvellous colors on a fabric soft as Thibet wool. We have seen nothing which resembles this magnificent fabric, with its broad checked stripes of two and three shades. The shade of the widest stripe is represented in Amazon cloth for the sleeves and for panels for the skirt. Even in dreams, one could not imagine anything so elegant and delicate, so altogether fascinating. Surely, the talent of a great artist must have been employed to compose a costume so strangely entrancing.

For cool evenings at the seashore, or in the mountains, costumes of Hungarian *bure* are prepared, which have a novelty quite as typical as the Hindu squares. Two or three graduated shades form points as is seen in the Hungarian embroidery so much admired. In wool fabrics this is a novelty unheard of, and will mark an epoch in fashionable creations.

From the great variety and beautiful patterns of Scotch ginghams, French percales, batistes, etc., which have been displayed for some weeks in the stores, it is quite evident that wash fabrics will be universally worn, during the coming summer. It is quite impossible to realize the beauty and charm of these fabrics without seeing them. A certain class of these goods have all the appearance of being wool, the colors and designs being unusual and such as have never before been seen in cotton goods, thus requiring a practiced eye to detect the difference. With all these charming, light fabrics in the field, sateens, being extremely firm in texture, seem to be losing favor.

Old-fashioned, organdy muslins, which were once so popular, are again taken into favor, but are brought out with new designs of loosely scattered, long-stemmed flowers. White muslins will also be very popular; they are shown with finely dotted surfaces strewn with sprigs of flowers. If in skirt lengths, they have Vandykes, bands of insertion or drawn work above a deep hem. Embroidered muslin for waists, sleeves, and yokes of plain, white dresses come with small designs, tiny dots, sprigs, trefoils or *fleur-de-lis*.

Nainsook can be found in all white, or the white embroidery is done on colored grounds.

Skirts, especially of cotton fabrics, are made quite plain, all the trimming of the gown being put on the bodice and sleeves. The latest designs in yokes are deep, square or pointed in front, but very shallow in the back. With these are worn bishop sleeves with deep wrist-bands.

There was never anything prettier than ribbons for trimming; so everyone will be glad to know that they are being used, very freely. Neck ribbons crossed in front with floating ends, shoulder knots in long looped bows, bows on the inside seams of the sleeves, rosettes to fasten ribbon belts, or the ribbon passed once or twice around the waist and fastened in front, or on the side, in a cluster of loops.

Waistcoats are now considered an indispensible part of ladies' wardrobe, and those made of the same material as the dress and embroidered in silk of a deeper shade, are very beautiful. Still while they are so fashionable, and so beautiful, yet there are but few who can wear them, especially those of material different from the dress, without detracting from that innate womanliness which is inherent in all.

The daintiest of all the modiste's creations are the summer bonnets, we will not include the hats, although they are not to be overlooked.

A charming capote has a bandeau of open straw work interlaced with narrow green-velvet ribbon; and the crown of dotted straw tulle. On the front a cluster of lemon-colored roses, with loops of green velvet ribbon and a wired butterfly of Chantilly lace. Strings, of narrow green velvet ribbon. Another is of lace straw lined with cream-colored tulle, and narrow velvet strings to match. The front of the capote is laid in small pleats filled in with the tulle. On the top, loops of velvet ribbon to match, and white satin ribbon brocaded with gold, and a white aigrette. A beautiful hat was of lace straw with a low crown, and a broad brim in front, the edge of which was slightly curved. It was lined with green velvet and on the top of the crown was a cluster of delicate lilacs with foliage and loops of green velvet ribbon; so graceful was the arrangement, that it seemed as if the blossoms had been carelessly thrown there, covering the crown and half resting on the brim.

Church Manners.

Be on time. No one has a right to disturb a congregation or preacher by being tardy.

Never talk or whisper in church, especially after the exercises are opened.

Do not put on your overcoat or adjust your wrappings until after the services have been formally closed.

No gentleman ever defiles the place of worship with tobacco.

Never be one of the starting crowd about the door or in the vestibule, before or after church.

Never look around to see who is coming in when the door opens.

Be polite to the stranger. Invite him to a seat, offer him a Prayer Book or Hymnal, or share with him your own. Be cordial to all. But do not be offended if you are not especially noticed.

Short and half-long jackets of seal plush, heavily braided, bid fair to be very popular the coming winter.

HORSE NOTES.

—Hanover may be placed in the stud at McGrathiana.

—Reclare has a splint and has been let up in her work.

—Eureka stable's bay filly has been scratched from Toboggan Slide.

—Jockey McCarthy has been set down for the remainder of the season.

—Lowland Girl, 2.19½, has dropped a fine black colt by Ambassador, 2.21½.

—There will be a trotting meeting at Nashville, Tenn., beginning on September 29.

—A brother to Connemara has been foaled at Mr. Cassat 's Chesterbrook Farm.

—Little Minch, now 11 years old, started at the Memphis meeting, but did not get a place.

—William Easton has sold Eolian to Messrs. Kohrs and Billenberg, of Deer Lodge, Montan .

—C. B. Hawkins recently had a full brother to Longstreet foaled at his farm near Lexington, Ky.

—Senator Hearst's Almont ran a mile in 1.41½, at San Francisco, on April 15. with 114 pounds.

—A. Nightingall, rider of Ilet, the winner of the Grand National, at Liverpool, received one present of £1,000.

—A great deal of work has been done on the Linden (N. J.) track since last fall, and it is now said to be a safe and fast course.

—Green Brothers—Jimmy and Dan—of Wawaset Driving Park, Wilmington, Del., have over twenty horses in their stable.

—Bow Bells, the 3-year-old brother of Bell Boy, injured himself at the Hermitage Stud, and will not be trained this season.

—Isaac Flemming will hook Aubine and Lady Wellington to a 68-pound skeleton wagon when he tries to break the double team record.

—The Hartford Purse, $10,000, for yearlings, to be trotted in 1892, when colts and fillies are 3-year-olds, will close on Monday, May 5.

—Among the new features which Mr. Morris purposes adding to Westchester is a tan gallop, under cover, perhaps for winter purposes.

—J. H. Shultz's stallion Crescento, record 2 24, 7 years old, by Mambrino Dudley, dam Mayenne, by Wedgewood, died from internal troubles recently.

—Jockey Fox was ruled off at Memphis on the 18th for pulling Joe Walton in the Peabody Hotel stakes on the 16th.

—S. W. Street's brown colt Sentiment, formerly Prince George, has been declared out of all engagements at Westchester.

Palisade, by Powhatan, dam Indemnity, by Tipperary, recently worked a mile at Lexington in 1.43, the best time to date.

—The New York Senate at Albany on April 15 passed the bill extending the Ives pool-tax of 5 per cent. to the gross receipts and membership dues of racing associations.

—The work of seeding, manuring, plowing, harrowing and rolling the track at Hartford is already completed, and the track is both soft and springy to the horses' hoofs.

—The Maples Stud (J. T. Stewart & Son's), of Council Bluffs, Ia., lost on March 26, the imp. bay mare Chatterbox, foaled 1886, by The Speaker, dam Lady Di, by King John.

—Colonel F. E. Brace, a noted member of the English turf and breeder of St. Gatien, who made a dead heat with Harvester for the Derby at Epsom in 1884, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on April 21.

—Robespierre's success in the Tennessee Derby recently at Memphis will serve to make him in some demand for the Kentucky Derby. He is a full brother to Jacobin, and cost the Chicago Stable $4000 as a yearling.

—The well-known brood-mare Hettie R. died recently at Captain Franklin's Kennesaw Stud, Gallatin, Tenn. She was a bay mare, bred by Captain Franklin in 1878, by imp. Glengarry, dam Kathleen (George Kinney's dam), by Lexington.

—The Sire Bros., of New York, have bought from A. C. Beckwith, Evanston, Wyo., the 5-year-old roan mare Wanita, by Aberdeen, dam Wyoming Belle, by Lowe's Pilot. She had a 3-year-old record of 2.24¼, and a 4-year-old record of 2.20¼. John E. Turner will train her this year.

—According to the Memphis correspondent of the Nashville *American* Proctor Knott's left fore leg is a little suspicious. It is the one that he struck in the Twin City handicap at Sheepshead Bay last fall, and there is a little knot, something like a splint, half way between the knee and ankle, near the middle tendon.

—During the Winter Meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society at Clifton, which continued ninety-two days, 500 races were run, the total amount of money distributed being $223,973. There were 193 different winning owners, those credited with $1000 or more, D. A. Honig and J. H. McCormick, leading with $23,934 and $14,897 respectively.

—There are nineteen subscribers to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Guaranteed Stake of $10,000 to be trotted at the summer meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, July 22 to 25, 1890, as follows: D. T. Foster, Bloomington, Ill., James Stinson, Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Bills, Tecumseh, Mich.; D. Deming, Terre Haute; R. L. and C. S. Cobb, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Glenview Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky.; James E. Clay, Paris, Ky.; Hickory Grove Stock Farm, Racine, Wis.; G. W. Lelhy & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; John Lothian, Hamtramcka Mich.; Edgewood Stock Farm, Terr, Haute, Ind.; George H. Hammond, Detroit, Mich.; James O. Gray, Boston, Mass.; James Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa., Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.; F. S. McGraw, Bay City, Mich., and Palo Alto Stock Farm, San Francisco, Cal. Horses must be named on Monday, July 7.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 8.

SENATOR BECK DROPS DEAD

Stricken in the Depot Where Garfield Was Shot.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator James B. Beck, the strongest man, in many respects, on the Democratic side of the senate, has passed away. He died suddenly of heart disease without a moment's warning at about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was in the Baltimore and Potomac railway station, within 100 feet of the silver star that marks the spot where Garfield fell when struck by Guiteau's bullet, when he expired. He had just arrived on the limited express from New York, and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading leading to the station proper. After passing into the station the senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of baggage, when the senator placed his hand to his head, saying, "I am so dizzy," and fell into the arms of his companions. Mrs. Goodloe was so overcome, that she, too, fell upon the platform. The senater was carried to the superintendent's room and died before a physician could reach them.

The Funeral.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The funeral of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is now in progress in the senate chamber at the Capitol. At 9:30 this morning the honorary pall bearers assembled at the house of Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, on Capitol hill.

At 10 o'clock the body was conveyed to the marble room of the senate and there lay in state until 11:30. A large crowd of friends and admirers of the dead statesman passed through the room.

Before 12 o'clock the galleries of the senate chamber were crowded. The families of the president and vice president occupied the east gallery. At 1 o'clock the religious ceremonies commenced, under charge of Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the senate, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bullock, an ex-chaplain and personal friend of the deceased senator.

As soon as the ceremonies are concluded the funeral procession will form and march to the Baltimore and Potomac station in the following order: The clergy, the committee on arrangements, the hearse, the family and relatives, the senate, the house representatives, officers of the senate and house and the invited guests.

Senator Beck's Career.

James Burnie Beck was born Feb. 13, 1822, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland. He received an academic education in his native country. Coming to this country while a youth with his parents the family settled in Lexington, Ky., and he was graduated at the law school of Transylvania university, of that place, in 1846. He entered law practice there and continued it with flattering success for twenty years. He was elected to congress in 1866, and three times re-elected, his last term closing in 1875. In May, 1875, he was appointed a member of the commission to define the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, and in the same year was selected to represent Kentucky in the United States senate. He was re-elected as senator in 1882 and again in 1888.

Brutal Flogging in Delaware.

GEORGETOWN, Del., May 3.—The whipping of a colored man at Laurel by Dr. W. S. Hitch has created great excitement in Sussex county. The man had taken two of Hitch's horses from his stable and used them and it is claimed that the justice of the peace, contrary to all law, gave Hitch permission to whip the culprit. Hitch, followed by a crowd of idlers, it is charged, took the man to the boat landing, stripped his back to the skin and fastened his arms and legs and hit him sixty-six times with a whip. The colored man was then ordered to leave the state. It is said that steps will be taken to have Hitch arrested.

Dwyer Will Back Corbett.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Phil Dwyer, the well known sporting man, has expressed a willingness to back Jim Corbett, of San Francisco, to fight any of the heavy weight pugilists, including John L. Sullivan, for any amount up to $50,000. Mr. Dwyer says he is willing to back Sullivan against Kilrain, but he thinks Corbett can defeat Sullivan.

No Dissatisfaction in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., May 5.—Over 5,000 laboring men paraded the streets yesterday afternoon. After the parade they held a meeting where speeches were made by a number of leading men. As all the union men are working the eight hour day, there is no occasion for dissatisfation or for a strike.

Praying for Snow.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—Prayers were offered from a thousand churches in Minnesota yesterday for a continuance of the heavy snow storm now in progress all over the state. The prairie fires are remote from great forests and reports, as far as received, all show the heavy snow has practically obliterated the fires.

Smallpox from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamship Amsterdam, which arrived here Saturday with a case of smallpox aboard, is still at quarantine. The passengers, numbering 505, will be removed to Hoffman Island to be held until the authorities are satisfied. No others are afflicted. The ship will be fumigated.

Strikers in Camp.

BUDA PESTH, May 5.—Fifteen hundred bakers here have struck and have camped in tents upon an island in the Danube. They have cattle with them and can subsist for some time. They have been joined by 700 striking girls from the jute factories.

Pittsburg Stonecutters Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The stonecutters, stone polishers and marbleized polishers went out on a strike this morning for an increase in wages averaging 35 cents per day. They number fifty.

Mr. Hayes Returns from Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamship Orinoco, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, brought ex-President Hayes, accompanied by his daughter and Lieut. Col. King.

THE WAR FOR WAGES

New York Carpenters Win Without a Struggle.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS ELSEWHERE.

Chicago Carpenters Expect a Speedy Settlement—Western Coal Miners Striking — Victories at Wilmington, Del., and Jeannette, Pa.—Nine Hours Satisfies Some Smaller Towns

CHICAGO, May 6.—General meetings of the sash, door and blind makers were held in several parts of the southwest side. The meetings were held for the purpose of strengthening the union now being formed, the men employed at the machines promising their support. It was decided that they would in a measure pool their issues with the carpenters and no union man of the latter organization will handle work turned out by mills refusing to grant the demand for eight hours.

There was no strike at N. K. Fairbanks' works as expected and the strike of the gas men, which was to take place yesterday, failed to materialize.

The expected strike of the dockmen on the Western Transportation company's line and the Anchor line did not take place. The reason is said to be that they are not sufficiently organized and that there are too many men all ready to take their places. There is no change in the situation of the carpenters' strike. Negotiations for settlement with the new bosses association are said to be complete and the men will resume work in a day or two.

Eight Hours in New York.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Yesterday was the time fixed for a strike by all those carpenters of this city whose bosses should refuse to adopt the eight hour working day. The strike has failed to materialize, for the reason that all but three or four of the employers have agreed to the schedule and those holding out have given assurances that they will agree to terms in a day or two. Work on all the big buildings down town is going on as usual and the few carpenters who are awaiting the decision of their employers are hardly missed.

A Cotton Mill Strike.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 6.—The strike at the cotton mills continues, both sides being determined to hold out. Yesterday morning a few weavers went to work, but quit shortly afterwards. Superintendent Beckman says if the weavers do not come back at once he will shut down the whole mill, thus throwing about 600 hands out of employment, mostly women.

Strikers Hold Secret Meetings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Seven hundred masons and bricklayers are holding secret meetings here with a view to strengthening the position they have taken against the builders, who offer the men 43 cents per hour against the demand of 45 cents per hour. It is said that the men will refuse to resume work unless their demand is granted.

Victorious Painters.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6. — Four master painters have acceded to the demands of the journeymen painters of this city, for a day of nine hours at $2.25 per day, this being the same rate for a day of ten hours, which has ruled heretofore.

Will Strike According to Orders.

DANVILLE, Ills., May 6.—The miners of Danville, Vandercook, Grape Creek and Kellyville held a mass meeting and decided to strike. They have no grievances, but strike in obedience to orders received from headquarters at Chicago.

Strikes in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Two hundred and fifty harness makers and 100 quarrymen went out on strike here. The former demand an increase of 15 per cent. and the rectification of shop abuses, the latter $2.25 per day and eight hours.

Miners Want Higher Pay.

IRWIN, Pa., May 6.—The Irwin miners at a mass meeting decided not to work until their demand of 65 cents per ton be granted. About 800 men were present, and the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Jeannette Carpenters Win.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—The Jeannette, Pa., carpenters, about 200 in number, who have been striking for eight hours have been granted their demands. The men are very jubilant over their success.

Decatur Miners Strike.

DECATUR, Ills., May 6.—The 275 coal miners employed at the Decatur coal mine went on a strike for an increase of 5 cents a ton for digging. No serious trouble is anticipated.

To Continue Work.

SPRING VALLEY, Mo., May 6.—Spring Valley miners held a meeting and decided to remain at work until the arrival of W. L. Scott, who is expected before the 15th.

Striking for Nine Hours.

BATH, Me., May 6. — The joiners' union, of this city, numbering 200 men, went on strike for a day of nine hours and a per diem increase of 25 cents.

No Change in Boston.

BOSTON, May 6.—No material change has occurred in the carpenters' strike situation.

Senator Beck's Successor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 6.—Senator Beck's successor will be elected on May 13, according to the general statutes provision. The election may be held upon the second Tuesday after the general assembly shall have been notified officially by the governor of a vacancy in the United States senate. The Democratic caucus will be held either Saturday or Monday next.

A Negro Lynched.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—Will Leaphart, the young negro convicted of criminally assaulting Miss Rosa Cannon, a white girl of 16, and sentenced to be hanged on April 11, but who obtained a respite, was lynched in Lexington jail.

The Code in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—In a card to the public about the Harper-Davis challenge to a duel, which the former refused to accept, Phil Davis denounces Harper as an unmitigated scoundrel and an infamous coward.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Will Be Held at Scranton on July 2.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—The executive committee of the Democratic state committee met here and fixed Wednesday, July 2, as the date for holding the state convention in the Opera house at Scranton.

The committee held its sessions in the Democratic state headquarters, Chairman Kisner being present, with W. J. Brennen, Allegheny; J. M. Healey, Pottsville; T. K. Vandyke, Lewisburg; J. M. Kerr, Clearfield; E. F. Kerr, Bedford; B. F. Myers, Harrisburg; W. D. Clendenin, New Castle; J. Marshall Wright, Allentown; C. P. Donnelly, Philadelphia; and Secretary B. M. Nead, Harrisburg.

The entire proceedings occupied but a few moments and the whole affair seems to have been previously arranged. The original intention was to hold the convention on July 3, and have a grand ratification meeting on July 4, but the convention expects to be in session two days and as a consequence July 2 was selected.

There was no talk of candidates. It was a quiet and harmonious gathering and peace reigned. The early convention is looked upon as favorable to Wallace, although this is disclaimed.

SHELLENBERGER RETURNS.

The Swindler Gives Himself Up in Philadelphia—Tired of Hiding.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—J. Monroe Shellenberger, who ran away several weeks ago after swindling clients and farmers in Bucks county out of nearly $150,000, returned to Philadelphia Sunday and stayed at the house of his brother-in-law in this city. After leaving Doylestown Shellenberger went west and was seen in Tacoma, but he disappeared from that city before warrants could be served upon him.

Yesterday Shellenberger sent word to the sheriff of Bucks county that he was here awaiting his orders. The sheriff came to the city last night and left for Doylestown with his prisoner on the 11 o'clock train.

Those who saw the once handsome and dashing lawyer say that he looks much broken in health, and it is believed that he came back to the scene of his operations and gave himself up because he was tired of hiding from the officers of the law.

The Broken Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Criminal proceedings were begun against Lewis E. Pfeiffer, president of the Bank of America, and Joseph Pancoast, the receiving teller of the Columbia avenue branch, on the charge of embezzlement. The attorney general of New Jersey has prepared a bill in which he will ask the chancellor to put the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Atlantic City under the control of the proper state officials. The plan of the Gloucester City National bank officers, looking toward resumption, contemplates the payment of depositors partly in cash and partly in stock which stockholders are understood to be willing to turn over to them. The plan of resumption on the part of the Bank of America makes the subscription of $50,000 in cash by the stockholders necessary to its success.

Treasurer Boyer Sworn In.

HARRISBURG, May 6.—Henry Kline Boyer was inducted into the office of state treasurer at 12:30 p. m., the oath being administered by Hon. J. H. Longenecker, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, in the presence of the clerks in the state department. Mr. Boyer was then given his commission, and proceeded to the treasury department, where he met Col. Livsey, the retiring treasurer, and assumed formal charge of the office. On his desk was a handsome bouquet of flowers, as well as the sworn statements of the banks having state deposits. Every cent was accounted for, and the transfer did not occupy more than fifteen minutes. Col. Livsey will be retained as cashier of the treasury.

The Montgomery Trust.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 6.—The Montgomery Insurance Trust and Life Deposit company which yesterday morning suspended payment pending the arrival of expected cash, resumed its payments during the afternoon. The officials refuse to give any information, but the impression among conservative financiers is that the company is considerably involved.

The statement that the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company would continue business proved to be erroneous. The doors were opened but a short time.

Did Not Like Sawdust Life.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 3. — The young lady who recently married James Gilbert, known as the Mexican giant, in a rink at Scranton, before an audience of 3,000 people, has returned to her family. Her husband is with Sells Bros.' circus, in Ohio, and the young wife says life on the sawdust is not anything like she supposed. Gilbert is 7 feet 6 inches in height, and his wife only 4 feet.

Killed Others While Falling.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Thomas Carey, a workman on the top of the new government building here, was thrown to the ground, a distance of 150 feet, by the breaking of a derrick and instantly killed. In his descent he knocked down two other workmen, James Brisbin and William Lavelle, both of whom were fatally hurt.

Too Fat to Live.

WERNERSVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Charles Spohn, one of the heaviest men Berks county, died of fatty degeneration of the heart, aged 63 years. Deceased was 5 feet 2 inches in height and weighed 340 pounds. He held the office of justice of the peace for over thirty years and was re-elected last February.

Foul Play Suspected.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 5.—The dead body of Peter Hughes, a well known young man of Inkerman, was found in Red Ash creek last evening. There is strong suspicion that he was the victim of foul play.

Mr. Randall's Successor.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—Governor Beaver issued a proclamation for a special election to be held on Tuesday, the 20th of May for a successor to the late Samuel J. Randall in the Third congressional district.

Nominated for Congress.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 5.—Marriott Brosius was Saturday renominated for congress by the Republicans of the Tenth district.

NOT ONE Cent More!

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

—o—

THE ROCHESTER Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

—o—

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

—o—

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

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Proprietor.

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OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

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28june tf

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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Prop.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

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D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

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Corner Second and Market Sts.
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Professional services to the public prepared to perform all operations dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may 2

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Terms reasonable. Good sample room on first floor.

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The travelling public will still find at this hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centre of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots as we as all parts of the city are easily accesible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER Proprietor.

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BARGAIN STORE,

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I take pleasure in calling your attention to my full and complete stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Goods which is complete in every department and desire your inspection. I have been to Eastern cities and purchased at Cash Prices Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., etc.. which enables me to sell at

Astonishingly Low Prices,

which an inspection will verify. Save 25 per cent. by buying at the

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Have received an exceptionally fine line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

I will give you a few prices on part of my line of goods as I sell them 25 per cent. cheaper than old goods can be bought for.

COME TO BARGAIN STORE AND GET NEW GOODS!

PRICES ON GOODS.

SHOES.

Women's Button Dress Shoe	$1 00
" Fine " "	were 2 10 now 1 32
" " " "	2 35 now 1 75
Mens Dress Shoes	were 2 00 now 1 25
" " "	were 2 75 now 2 10
" Every Day Shoes	were 1 75 now 1 25
" " " "	were 1 90 now 1 60
Boys " " "	1 25

A full line of Children's Shoes.

Imprial Plows and Repairs

CLOTHING.

Boy's Suits	1 70
"	1 75
"	2 00
Youth's Suits	5 00
"	5 75
Men's Suits	5 00
Men's Dress Suits	6 25
Men's Fine Dress Suit	8 25
"	9 25
Men's Cutaway Suits	10 00 to 15 00
Good Overalls	50c

Men's Neckwear. Something new. Bargains.

GROCERIES.

4 lb Best Rice	25c
2 lb Evaporated Peaches	25c
3 lb Crackers	25c
3 Cans Corn	25c
1 lb Corn Starch	8c
12 boxes Matches	15c
Best Brown Sugar	6c
Best Table Syrup, 40c per gal., worth 65c.	

WALL PAPER.

Good Wall Paper, per bolt	6c
Best White Back	8c

Borders very cheap to match.
Largest stock of Wall Paper in Pennsvalley, new patterns.

CARPETS.

Good Stair Carpet	28c
" "	15c
Ingrain Carpet	25c worth 40
" "	50c worth 70

Table Oil Cloth reduced to 25c.

HATS.

Men's Hats	were 98 now 50c
"	were 1 40 now 90c
"	were 2 00 now 1 25

All Large assortment Boys' and Children's Hats, 900 Straw Hats assorted.

DRY GOODS.

Calico	were 6 now 4
Table Linen	were 50 now 33
Toweling	were 8 now 5
Blue Calico	7c
Good Apron Gingham	6c
Good Dress Gingham	10c
Appleton Muslin	7c
Challis, new pattern	5c
Table Clothing	25c

Hardware, a complete stock.

NOTIONS.

Good Corset	25c
24 in. Handkerchief	5c
500 yd Spool Cotton	2c
Ruching, per yard	5c

Large assortment of Hosiery.
Ribbons,

DISHES—BEST WARE.

46 Pieces	2 45
Large Plates	5c

Large assortment of Glassware. Save 50 per cent.

You know what we have done for you. Come and see what we can do for you now. Produce, Poultry, Meat, Apples, Potatoes, etc., wanted in exchange for goods.

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New stock of Men's and Boys Clothing, Gent's Furnishing goods, Ready Made Suits, for Men and Boys, all styles and prices. No humbug and no old stock. Goods new, and in new, el[illegible] and best quarters in Bellefonte

GENT'S FURNISHING.

Gent's Underwear, Cuffs, Collars, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Neckwear, etc, Anything good enough for a prince to wear, and cheap enough for the other class, farmers, laborers, and working men.

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Prices that place it within the lightest purse to dress well.

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All goods warranted as represented. if not, Money will be refunded.

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Come and see our stock, and be convinced of the veracity of this statement.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands for taxes for 1888 and 1889.—Agreeably to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1890, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
120		Hale, J M	1 44
50		Lingle, J J	3 69
100		Unknown	4 90

BOGGS TWP.

50		Brooks, Jesse	5 86
328		Brooks, Jesse	22 82
397	145	Carscadden, D	46 15
179	70	Curtin, John	12 55
108		Curtin, James	7 45
63	36	Curtin, Austin	4 41
145	21	Curtin, R	12 50
12	63	Curtin, Roland	84
"	"	"	28
400		Carscadden, D	9 40
426	100	Eouns, Jesse	15 02
36	94	Fetzer, A	83
84	54	Gregg, Andrew	2 38
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	15 25
433	163	Higbey, Joseph ¼ of	5 14
300	3	Hoit John	25 73
100		Kelse Joseph	4 81
159		Kelse Rebecca	6 99
434	153	Lewis David	10 17
100		Lane Wm	4 61
150		" Mary	6 99
100		" Sarah	5 81
50		" Wm	2 34
337		Livergood M	15 67
150		Lane Sarah	10 51
"		"	3 58
100	80	McClure John	4 61
339	78	" "	15 76
146		Packer & Lucas	16 97
50		"	4 61
100		Reese Daniel	4 61
300		" Susan	13 90
150		" Daniel	6 99
50		Unknown	1 18
200		Wilson Wm	9 30
150		Yarnell & McAllister	10 64

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Barron John	7 27
"		Black James	14 54
433	163	Brady Robort	15 16
"	"	" Wm P	25 58
"	"	" John	15 16
		Bell Alexander	25 88
415		Boyd John	14 54
433	163	Bell Wm	7 60
415		Candy Eli	7 27
433	163	Cook Wm	25 58
"		Cowden John	"
140	22	Cox Paul	28 00
433	163	Davidson Wm J	15 16
"	"	Dewart Wm	"
"	"	" John	"
"	"	Donnelly Henry	"
"	"	Ewing John	"
"	"	" Hannah	1 75
"	"	Fox Samuel M	15 16
"	"	Gray Robert	"
"	"	" Wm	"
"	"	Grant Thos	28 58
"	"	Gobin Chas	15 16
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	1 75
433	163	Hall Chas	15 16
"	"	" Nancy	"
"	"	Hamilton Thos	25 58
"	"	"	15 16
"	"	Housel John	23 50
½ of 433	163	Hall Henry	1 75
½ "	"	" Washington	3 50
¼ "	"	Jackson Jeremiah	1 75
433	163	Kidd John	15 16
415		Levy Nathaniel	217 88
379¾		Lewis Davis	6 65
433	163	Lyon John	25 58
400		Log J Z	14 00
314		"	11 00
200		Miller Wm	3 50
433	163	Pancoast Samuel	7 60
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	11 97
433	163	Rugg John	7 60
433	133	Shaffer Henry	25 58
"	"	Stewart Walter	21 50
433	163	Scott Samuel	15 16
415		Shyn John	7 27
143		Stewart Ann	3 03
415		Tallman Sarah M	14 54
433	163	Towers John	83 36
415		Thomos Joseph	83 05
140 ½ of		Vaugn John	86 37
415		Wallace Joseph S	14 54
410	151	Wallace Joseph	14 36
415		Wetzel John	24 49
415		Weidner Jacob	24 29
123		Wheeler Henry	4 32
294		Withington, Martin	7 14
443	163	Wallace Joseph J	7 58

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson, Ross	4 25

CURTIN TWP.

309	19	Atwood N L	5 40
439	138	" "	7 68
50		Brooks Jesse	7 80
415		" "	7 27
294		Bruce Charles	5 15
119		Carskadden D	10 62
200	120	" "	19 10
71	131	Curtin Roland	1 25
415		Eddy Esther	34 53
294	31	Godfrey Martha	5 15
200		Furst John S	13 15
433	120	Hall Chas	33 78
60		Hollowell Ed	3 39
203		Irwin James	15 84
292	80	" Robert	41 57
400		Long J L	7 00
"		"	"
433	163	Morgan Benj R	7 57
160		Mitchel N J	5 25
320		Miles Jonathan	5 25
158	93	Packer Job W	2 89
"	"	" J W	"
50		" S W and S C	88
304	4	" Job W	5 25
415		Waln Jacob	40 83
"		" Jesse	14 53
"		" Joseph	"
583		" Richard	"
415		Wharton Mollie	"
160		Willis John	14 85
415		Wister Casper	34 53
156		Miller James	6 81

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	6 00
29	48	Bates Daniel	1 04
12		Glasgow Silas	80
100		Hall John	10 00
147		Hill Henry	11 78
10		Hicks Abram	64
"		"	10
25		Wiles Samuel	1 56
55		Mitchell David	2 70
100		Moore Thos L	10 63
150		Patton John	5 40
25		Rainy Robert	3 02
253		Risk Chas	25 73
160		Smith Thomas	12 80
26		Thompson Moses	2 00
150		Unknown	12 00

GREGG TWP.

200		Antis Henry	15 80
200		Anderson Jacob	"
130		Asken Robert	2 59
121		Barber James	9 56
200		Bishop Cornelius	3 95
150		Cowden John	2 97
200		Carson John	3 95
60		Carson Andrew	1 19
130		Duncan David	10 27
140		Gray Robt	2 77
250		Hepburn Wm	4 94
380		Hubby Bernard	7 51
106	126	Hahn Wm	7 90
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 17
144		Logan Wm	2 85
110		Mosby Jacob	2 20
153		Markley Jacob	2 72
130		Mercer John	2 59
88		Painter John	1 75
120		Reese Daniel	2 37
125		Richardson Isaac	2 47
148		Reed Daniel	2 91
118		Taggart Wm	2 36
136		Taggart David	2 68
200		Tower James	15 80
52		Unknown	1 25
51		"	2 02
190	15	Welsh C B	1 82
116		Zeigler Michael	5 05

HAINES TWP.

344	16	Bolinder John	6 88
385	60	" Henry	6 75
325	60	" Frederick	6 51
313	60	" Adam	5 80
121		Barr, Thomas	2 40
125		Barr James	2 51
129		Barr Mary	2 59
144		Black Peter	2 89
446	28	Dudbridge Hannah	4 91
406	89	Gratz Michael	8 39
405		Gratz Simon	8 11
209		Grove Wendell	4 20
25		Hayes Calvin M	51
133		Links Mary	2 51
150		Levy Aaron	1 66
228	150	Mosby William	4 53
173		McElroth Robert	3 36
327		Metzger Daniel	6 34
80		Motz John	1 16
150		Princeton John	1 66
150		Phillips Levi	1 66
120		Rhoads Daniel	2 48
300	60	Swineford Albright	6 00
490		Snyder Simon	4 00
388		Seidell Phillip	7 79
303		Seidell Peter	6 08
200		Snyder Catherine	6 39
380		Seidell Stophel	4 18

HALF MOON TWP.

167		Anshultz Geo	21 77
35		Bates Daniel	67
10		Beck Jacob	3 80
25		Carr John	3 67
21		Curtin Roland & Son	2 16
44	99	Cross James	1 71
197		Hill Henry	21 98
95		Keith Jacob	14 20
216		Lamborn Josiah	22 03
30		Moore Thomas L	3 57
70		Pele Jacob	1 40
117		Thompson John	14 11
2		Unknown	1 26
63	89	"	4 44
6	76	"	4 60
112		"	19 11

HARRIS TWP.

400		Andre Absolom	10 20
350		Bell John	8 94
306		Connelly Adam	7 65
281	68	Edmiston Samuel	5 98
196		Fisher J C	6 66
157		Henry Stophel	4 01
50		Irvin John	44
75		" "	1 99
150		" "	4 49
10		" Wm	27
50		" John	44
400		Johnson Thomas	10 20
200		McCandless Wm	2 55
169		Mitchell John	4 31
400		Parker Richard	11 90
400		Patterson Robert	13 60
400		Reed James	11 90
88		Reynolds John	2 24
400		Sample Robert	12 20
100		Sankey Thomas	2 55
205	48	Sankey Jeremiah	2 61
100		Steele Robert	1 28
400		" James	10 20
400		" Allen	10 20
400		" Geo	10 20
165		Simpson Nathan	4 22
245	48	Smith John	3 10
159		Wilson Samuel	4 05
275		" David	7 01
75		" Wm	2 20
400		" Edward	10 20
50		" Peter	1 29
258		Work David	7 17
262		" Joseph	6 69
100		Roung Samuel	2 98

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Brown Samuel	28 18
217		Bonham Sarah	5 75
104	65	Brady John	2 65
40		Crawford John	1 90
142	134	Curtin Roland	9 65
200		Custin Samuel	5 30
40		Custin Paul	1 06
250		Evans Jesse	9 26
154		Green James	29 25
150		"	25 08
25		Graysburg Joseph	2 29
208		Green Joseph	20 55
208		Godfrey John	5 30
415		" Martha	10 60
136	92	Harris J D	6 83
33	151	Holter Jacob	2 92
87		Hale Jas T	2 12
50		Harris A D	1 35
130		Lingle J J	3 45
100		Parker Wm	5 24
30		Pletcher Rudolph	4 24
60		Taylor Joseph	3 26
150	70	Turner Hannah	8 46
49		Leathers Samuel	1 06
50		White and Nellerode	1 3[illegible]
104	63	Brady John	2 65
217		Benham Sarah	5 50
217		"	"
104	64	Brady John	2 5[illegible]

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Baxter Samuel	14 85
231		Moore	4 60
433	163	Price John	14 85
433	163	Rollington John	14 85
102		Williams John	2 55

LIBERTY TWP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezer	17 99
305	120	Dunwoody John	13 53
80		Gorrel Wm	4 24
166		Hays Robert and James	17 70
87½		Hayes Wm ¼ of	1 55
92		Irwin Robt	3 21
598	80	Irwin Robt	28 07
128		Irwin Robt	4 58
250		Jackson John	8 85
200		Rouse Daniel	7 10
186		Lytle Peter	3 55
793		"	2 63
60		Nestlorode Christ	2 13
100		Porter John	6 26
100		Packer Job W	1 73
406	120	Stevenson Peter	14 44
349		Smith Christian	12 19

MARION TWP.

159	68	Curtin Constance	4 46
42	66	Corman John	72
86		Harris J D	1 76
197		" A D	2 77
118		" Jas	22 54
58		Irwin John	81
18	139	Lamb David	2 02
41		Lingle J J	28
37	100	McKinney David	6 25
400		McCoy & Linn	2 80
438	17	Miles James	10 20
70		Rorher Christ	5 88
70		"	5 88
60		Schenck John	4 90
129		Shoemaker Benj	10 50
55	18	Shugart J D	36
100		Unknown	1 40
200	55	Young Robt	4 90
69	55	Wilson Margaret	7 70
8		Weight Wm	17

MILES TWP.

440		Brady W P	6 49
146		" Wm	2 86
286		Black James	10 87
75		Barton Wm	72
100		Brooks Jesse	1 95
273		Barton Wm	5 31
49		Brady Wm	48
200		Antis Henry	2 10
200		" Frederick	1 90
403		Carothers James	7 83
200		" Thomas	3 90
265		Cowden John	13 87
50		"	2 44
250		Cooper Wm	12 01
200		Deering Christopher	9 40
427		Dewart Wm	16 22
156	60	Derr S and J Stahl	1 43
200		Gray Robt	7 60
194	42	Gratz S	1 99
400		Hepburn James	15 20
100		"	2 06
139		Housel John	2 55
150		Hall Charles	1 74
40		Hepburn James	1 90
100		Haines Joseph	55
250		Jackson Jere	1 90
400		Lake Richard	19 20
100		Levy Rachael	95
402	134	Miles William 9-16 of	12 61
402	134	" 7-16 of	10 72
27		Parker Wm	1 02
200		Princeton Jacob	9 60
419		Reese John	15 92
277		Swineford Peter	2 14
72		Shaffer Michael	1 44
415		Stedell Stophel	19 93
44		Unknown	3 15
365		Williams Daniel	7 12
158		Young Benj	3 06

PATTON TWP.

178	20	Burton Robert	34 71
291		Diehl Nicholas	56 77
335		"	55 35
218		" Adam	42 51
150		" John	29 25
120		Ellis William	25 35
65		Gover Robt	10 09
100		Gross Henry	80
85		Kline John	13 19
200		McKane Robert	39 00
51		Newport James	7 91
211		O'Brian John	41 17
165		White John	32 20
124	53	West Thos	23 62
55		Wilson Wm	8 65

PENN TWP.

150		Armstrong Jos	6 45
"		"	2 27
160	146	Cook Wm	3 07
150	10	Cowden John	6 45
112	10	"	4 48
100		Cook Wm	2 30
142	20	Hamilton Thos	1 94
150		"	6 45
150		Hepburn Jas	6 45
116	31	"	4 65
150		Kreamer Peter	4 67
150		Kennedy John	6 45
150		" James	6 45
104	80	" Andrew	3 61
108	131	" John	4 28
113	8	" James	4 46
200		Lyon Robert	8 60
200		" Ezekiel	8 60
200		" Benjamin	8 60
200		McCally John	8 60
200		" Wm	8 60
100		Montgomery Daniel	4 30
100		" William	4 30
169	110	McDonald Alex	3 23
170		Swineford Peter	6 30
46		Unknown	8 17

POTTER TWP.

288		Bond Mary	12 24
400		Brady Wm P	15 07
81	111	Cameron Alex	2 15
400		Cowgell David	4 20
133		Deering Christ	5 66
84		Frick John Jr	3 75
196		Fulmer H B	4 80
400		Forkes James	4 20
400		Garrigus Edward	17 00
490		" Wm	17 00
125		Hubler Bernard	5 61
100		Hunter Alexander	4 52
400		Harrison Wm	17 00
400		Hoffman Wm ¼ of	2 15
40		Livingston	56
42		Moore James	1 70
105		McClellan George	3 32
94		Patterson Benj	4 08
447		Parker ——	14 67
70		Peck Joseph	3 09
34	83	Rapp Jacob	2 59
400		Smith Daniel	17 09
100		Scott Samuel	4 25
100		" Abraham	4 25
90		Unknown	3 64
75		"	80
18		"	20
88		Vanderslice Henry	3 64

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	168 92
328		" James	127 92
250		" Andrew	100 13
370		" A and John Lilly	77 70
437		Armstrong Andrew	18 23
399	116	Arthur Ann	25 52
164	19	Allison James	4 18
381	153	" Andrew	9 69
433	361	Beverage David	16 05
435	165	Bruntzman Peter	168 92
456		Brachbill John	11 63
40		Chestnut Samuel	7 80
250		Copenhaver John	6 38
200		" "	5 10
400		" "	10 20
776		" and Whitecomb	19 79
436	163	Delaney Sharp	15 95
253		Dentler Wm	52 62
433	153	Edwards Thomas	128 92
433	163	Ehler Daniel	62 38
433	153	Eberman Philip	10 07
433	643	Fitzgerald Daniel	62 33
433	153	Funk John	29 81
216	156	Grant Thomas	84 33
483	153	" "	113 80
433	163	Glentworth Jas	15 95
50		Groe Elizabeth	6 38
121	153	Groe and McKeon	15 43
110		Gray Robert	30 98
433	153	Graves Thomas	94 46
443	153	" "	11 07
433	153	Gray Wm	11 07
433	153	Hair Christian	31 21
433	164	Haines Casper	55 23
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	84 30
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	42 42
434	153	Irvin Robt	168 91
433	153	" " ¾ of	76 11
433	153	" " ¼ of	18 70
433	153	Jorden Owen	26 72
50		King Robert	1 28
12	15	"	30
100		" "	30 00
434		Lucas Charles	11 07
433	153	Lewis David	11 07
433	163	Lattimore George	15 95
433	163	" Wm G	4 93
15		Lawrence Casper	3 61
433	153	Lowden Richard	62 38
433	153	" John	113 71
433	153	Lee John	55 21
34	163	Mayston Edward	8 53
293		McPherson Wm	7 33
433	153	Malone Richard	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	McCommon John	11 07
270		McEntire Hugh	6 89
433	153	Meyers Jacob	48 33
433	163	Miller Jacob	31 21
433	163	McConley Mariah	15 92
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	56 10
100		McCord J R and A Campbell	13 13
433	153	Musser John ¼ of	18 71
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	55 10
434	153	Morgan B R ¼ of	18 71
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	56 10
433	163	Pinkerton Henry	62 38
433	163	Peters Richard ¼ of	18 71
450	9	Ramsey James ½ of	30 74
433	153	Reese Thomas	208 85
434	153	Rudisill Jacob	40 47
405	47	Rush Jacob	97 18
433	153	Rush Benjamin	113 80
58		Robinson Wm H	4 85
96		"	4 59
216		Rainey Robt	5 51
433	163	Reigart A	11 07
433	163	Spear John	11 07
433	153	Slough George	56 72
433	153	Spear Robt	30 09
433	153	Siddens Elanor	84 46
433	153	Toner Jas	11 04
153	153	" "	3 83
196		Vandyke Henry	5 10
193		Witmer Henry	18 54
433	153	" "	11 07
402	116	Wilson Jr	96 75
12		Wilson Wm	2 05
77		Wallace J J	29 26
433	153	Witmer H	41 59
450		Witmer H	5 91
433	153	Wetzel Jacob	11 08

SPRING TWP.

40		Curtin R	2 38
15		Kurtz John L	21
20		Long John	1 59
100		McClure Wm	11 12
96	62	Toole Henry	5 08
10		"	38
24		Thornburg Thos	64
250		Toole Henry	5 59
200		Wilson Wm	11 99

SNOW SHOE TWP.

412		Carscadden D	11 33
400		" "	11 00
300		Devling Joseph	31 20
300		"	31 20
433		Davis Abijah ½ of	18 04
433	163	Fisher Samuel W	72 97
433	163	" Jas C	82 29
433	153	Greaves Thomas	72 97
152		Jones Richard	4 25
300		Long J Z	14 70
299		"	9 70
553		Ligget John	17 21
300		Lewis Lewis	8 25
189	28	Mitchell Wm P	19 07
450		McLanahan Sarah	12 38
49		Mitchell Wm P	1 10
216	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 04
433		Parker George	11 91
433	153	Spear Margaret	21 23
161		Tomlinson Joseph	16 86
433	163	Weir Phoebe	21 23
433		Walters Robert	23 82
433	153	Wharton Kearney	23 82
415		" Sarah	43 16
415		Wain Richard	11 44
433	153	Wharton Kearney	11 91

TAYLOR TWP.

150		Armes & Shaffer	7 35
76		Anshultz George	1 78
400		Bell Wm	9 40
60		Beckwith Clement	6 64
60		" "	2 41
62		" "	8 93
77		Bell Wm	3 68
150		Baldwin Samuel	7 05
100		" Joshua	4 70
50		Clark Joseph	7 25
100		Cowher James	3 78
200		Carr James	4 70
163		Hootman Elizabeth	9 71
91	53	Kunes Isaac	3 35
25		Lowden Charles	1 18
300	22	Lamb John	14 35
433	163	McCommon Thos	10 17
424		McEwen Polly	9 96
424		" Henry	9 96
100		Masdeon Thos	12 00
216	156	McEwen Polly	19 20
484		Montgomery John	20 84
52		Merryman Thos	1 69
15		"	36
100		Moore James	2 35
158		Ridgeway, Budd & Co., No. 1	12 07
141		" " " No. 8	17 27
100		Ralston David	7 30
128		Thomas J W	3 06
438		" "	10 28
100		" "	2 35
119		" "	2 79
90		Van Pool C	4 33
125		" John	10 70
20		" C	2 92
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20
433	153	Williams Joshua	10 17
100		Weidner Michael	2 35
100		" "	2 35
100		Wilson William	2 35
92		Wallace Thomas	2 16

UNION TWP.

68		Benson Peter	2 53
100		Carlisle Wm	7 55
52		Fisher Wm P	1 41
100		" "	5 20
200		Kuhn P R	5 20
200		Phipps Samuel	2 60
47		Unknown	6 12

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robt	2 21
143	11	Ackert Wm	1 80
40		Baker John	1 00
212	10	" "	7 33
162		Brooks Ruth	3 21
247	65	Baker Robt	5 27
280	129	Currier Mary	6 88
60		"	1 47
40		Decker Adam	99
41		Dunwoody John	10 25
111	42	Dougherty Margaret	1 47
98		"	1 25
69	39	Evans Jesse	2 45
100	39	"	1 69
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 27
80		Fry Geo	2 00
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 98
31	129	"	78
211	88	"	2 71
211	72	Hahn Peter	5 19
65	40	" Wm	1 89
46		" Ebenezer	28
39	40	Johnson David	1 46
560		McEwen Mary	7 00
327	160	Mansell Wm	8 04
90	94	Mercer John	2 23
327	100	" David	8 04
384	36	Miller Wm	9 43
430	107	Miles James	15 78
145		" Samuel	10 68
50		McKee Samuel	1 25
10	33	McCalmont Thos	98
443	59	Osman Capt	7 83
"		"	2 50
200		Parker Richard	3 70
86	40	Packer Job	2 13
89	40	" Jas Jr	2 23
97		Parker Jeremiah	2 23
91		" Richard	2 23
50		Piles Benj & Co	51
100		Purdon John	2 45
65		Robinson Richard	1 59
239		Singer Abraham	59 75
80		Smith John & H	1 40
169		Shoemaker Benj	42 2[illegible]
154		Scott Alexander	37 [illegible]
16		" "	4 40
242	88	Sutler James	11 90
301	133	" "	5 99
382	128	" Daniel	19 41
192		Warden Jeremiah	4 70
4	22	Wickersham Amos	10
20		" "	77
12		Wilson Robt	15
49		Zantzinger Paul	5 15
159		" "	25 99

WORTH TWP.

33		Givner Henry	6 81
200		Hawthorne Thos	7 84
119	83	Kuhns Abram	3 64
345		" John	49 00
287		Lawman Geo	25 70
240		Mayland Jesse	16 28
274		Miles Samuel	50 44
30		Ross John	9 02
107		Unknown	18 26
144		"	47
100		"	8 13
35		Swanswick John	5 42
6		Singer John	1 50
88		Shippen Wm Jr	7 12
287		Wister Wm	34 84
25		" Daniel	5 99

NOTE.—In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

CYRUS GOBB,
County Treasurer.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

| | | |

HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

—o—

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

Firmly

Teacher—If by the use of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

you save one pair of Shoes a year, and a bottle at 15 cents lasts three months, for how many years blacking will one year's saving in shoe Leather pay?

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, *which*

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT DOES—CAN BE SEEN THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

COME AND SEE

THE FINEST LINE OF

Spring & Summer Goods

ever brought to this valley, and be astonished at the prices and quality of goods. None that will equal my goods in quality and price.

MY MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFIT.

My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of

Dress Goods and Fine Ginghams

I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of

:-: CARPETS :-:

from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willowware.

—— *I also carry a fine assortment of* ——

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place.

EZRA H. AUMAN,

COBURN BAZAAR, - - - COBURN, PA.

Great Reduction in Furniture !

—:—:o:—:—

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be undersold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.

Spring and Summer !

—o—o—o—

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

EASTON'S CENTENARY

Celebrating the Anniversary of Its Municipal Birth.

AN IMPOSING CIVIC PARADE.

Thirty Thousand Visitors, Including Many Distinguished Persons, Participate in the Jubilee—A Baloon Ascension, Memorial Meeting and a Feast Wind Up the Festivities.

EASTON, Pa., May 6.—Easton's streets were thronged yesterday by eager and enthusiastic citizens and interested visitors from the surrounding country who came to assist in the one hundredth anniversary of Easton's municipal existence.

So great was the rush that each of the railroads centering here sent out from two to four special trains. In Phillipsburg, Belvidere and Washington, N. J., Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Nazareth and South Easton all works were suspended for the day and the stores closed to enable the people to attend the celebration. A partial suspension of work and business also became necessary in Freemansburg, Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Allentown and Catasauqua. As the societies arrived each organization was escorted to the hall of its brethren here, lunched and assigned its position in line.

Gayly Decorated Streets.

Every public building, store, hall, private residence and factory along the line of march, besides those on the many other avenues, is handsomely decorated with flags, drapery and emblems, giving the city a grand appearance and one long to be remembered. Hospitality seemed to be the motto on all sides, and this was liberally extended, especially to those who were unable to secure accommodations at the overcrowded hotels.

The day was ushered in by the firing of a salute of 100 guns at sunrise, the ringing of all the church and school bells and the blowing of all the locomotive whistles that could be gathered together on the various railroads. The roaring of the cannon and the noisy locomotives disturbed the slumbers of everybody and the streets were soon crowded with people.

The Big Parade.

The parade was formed at 11 o'clock in the following order, each division being placed in line according to seniority, except the military and veterans:

Chief Marshal—Gen. Frank Reeder. Twenty-seven aids.

First Division—Ninth regiment, Col. M. J. Keck, commanding; Companies B, D, H and C, of the Fourth regiment, Maj. Rooney commanding; Bethlehem rifles.

Second division, Henry A. Rothrock, marshal—Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic from Easton, South Easton, Bangor, Reigelsville, Allentown, Phillipsburg and Belvidere.

Third division, Benjamin Dietrich, marshal—Easton fire department and fire companies from South Easton, Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Allentown, Stroudsburg, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Washington, Somerville and Dover.

Fourth division, Robert H. Lerch, marshal—Odd Fellows of Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Catasauqua and Washington.

Fifth division, Daniel L. Chamberlain, marshal—Councils of the Senior O. U. A. M. from Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Freemansburg, Portland, Quakertown, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Riegelsville, Plainfield and Jersey City.

Sixth division, Ferd. W. Bell, marshal—Knights of Pythias, uniformed rank included, from Easton, South Bethlehem, Freemansburg, Allentown, Belvidere, Washington, Perth Amboy and Somerville.

Seventh division, John Manning, marshal—Red Men from Easton, Pen Argyl, Bangor, Quakertown, Allentown, Bethlehem, South Easton, Uhlertown, Kintnersville, Weatherly, Washington, Phillipsburg, Hackettston, Frenchtown, Flemington, Hampton Junction and Blairstown. The Jersey tribes formed a subdivision of the Seventh.

Eighth division, Owen Ritter, marshal—Councils of the Junior O. U. A. M. from Easton, Phillipsburg and Washington, N. J.

Ninth division, Horace Detweiler, marshal—Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Friendship and Knights of Malta, from Easton, Philadelphia and New Brunswick, N. J.

Tenth division, George E. Dull, marshal—Camps of the P. O. S. of A., from Easton, South Easton, Williamsport, York, Reading, Bethlehem, Allentown, Catasauqua, Denver, Pa., Coplay, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Dover, Morristown and Trenton.

Eleventh division, S. C. Weidknecht, marshal—Butchers from Easton, Bethlehem, South Easton and Phillipsburg, on horseback and wearing long white gowns, red neckties and high hats, floats, an old time canoe, etc.

Thirty Bands.

There were thirty bands, twenty-seven drum corps and 6,000 men in line, which, with floats, etc., required just two hours to pass a given point. The number of visitors in town is estimated at 30,000, and, with the home people, made the number on the streets about 60,000.

Each organization was accompanied by a band or drum corps. The route, which was a short one, ended at Lafayette hall, on Front street, where each organization was banqueted at the expense of the citizens, most of them business men.

Distinguished Persons Present.

The city's distinguished guests, during the parade, occupied a large decorated grand stand in the public square. Among them were Governor Abbett and staff, of New Jersey; Governor Biggs, of Delaware; Hon. G. W. Delamater, candidate for governor; Justice Green, of the supreme court; Attorney General Kirkpatrick, Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, Congressman Mutchler, A. K. McClure, ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia; Gen. George B. Snowden, Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Gen. W. S. Stryker, of Trenton; Rev. Eugene Leibert, of Nazareth Hall; Dr. R. A. Lamberton, of the Lehigh university; Superintendent Goodwin, of the Lehigh Valley railroad; Mayor Fritchey, of Harrisburg; Collector of the Port Cooper, of Philadelphia; Mayor Merritt, of Reading, and Mayor Lehr, of Allentown.

Professor King made a balloon ascension in the afternoon and a memorial meeting was held in the Opera house.

A display of fireworks that cost $500 was made in the evening on the island in the Delaware, after which all the distinguished guests were banqueted in the Pomfret building.

The Forestry Association.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 3.—The spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry association was begun here. Professor J. T. Rothrock lectured on forestry in the new public school house.

Mrs. Weaver Guilty of Manslaughter.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., May 5.—The jury in the Weaver murder case reached a verdict of manslaughter.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The senate passed the land forfeiture bill without division. In the course of the debate Mr. Sherman gave notice that hereafter whenever a quorum was present and the vote did not disclose the fact he would insist upon the sensible rule that senators present and not voting be counted. Mr. McKinley's customs administration bill was taken up and sundry amendments agreed to.

The house discussed at length the bill to classify worsted cloths as woolens.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The house passed the bill to classify worsted as woolens by a vote of 138 to 0—the speaker counting a quorum. The Democrats will carry the case to the supreme court. The Morrill service pension bill was passed by a vote of 179 to 70. It gives a pension of $8 a month to all veterans over 60 years old who served ninety days.

The senate discussed the customs administration bill.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The house passed the senate bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. The international copyright bill was taken up and went over without action.

In the senate Mr. Vest, from the select committee on meat products, made a report and accompanied it with a long speech.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The house set apart Saturday afternoon, June 14, for eulogies on the late Representative Randall. After lengthy debate the international copyright bill was defeated by a vote of 98 to 126.

The senate passed the customs administrative bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The house passed the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. McComas, of Mary and, reported his bill to prevent gerrymandering.

The senate passed a number of private and unimportant bills. A message announcing the death of Senator Beck was followed by immediate adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The senate passed resolutions in memory of the late Senator Beck and adjourned, after appointing Messrs. Blackburn, Harris, Vance, Kenna, Dawes, Evarts and Manderson a committee to represent the senate at the funeral.

The house adjourned without transacting business as a token of respect to the late Senator Beck.

Gov. Hill on Contested Elections.

ALBANY, May 6.—Governor Hill sent a message to the legislature suggesting that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of the state for the transfer from the legislature to the courts of the power of deciding contested election cases. He also recommends action to bring the subject before congress with a view to securing ultimately a similar amendment to the federal sonstitution. He declares that four out of every five contested election cases in legislatures and congress are decided on purely partisan grounds, greatly to the scandal of justice. He cites as a precedent the action of the British parliament in voluntarily renouncing in 1868 in favor of the courts the right it had claimed for three centuries of deciding such cases for itself.

Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—At a joint caucus of the Republican members of the senate and house last night, at which Senator Hoar presided, the following members of the Republican congressional campaign committee for 1890 were appointed: Colorado, Townsend; Delaware, Higgins (senator); Illinois, Rowell; Indiana, Cheadle; Iowa, Gear; Kentucky, Wilson; Louisiana, Coleman; Maryland, McComas; Massachusetts, Walker; Michigan, Stockbridge; Missouri, Wade; New Hampshire, Blair (senator); New Jersey, Buchanan; New York, Belden; Pennsylvania, Bingham; Tennessee, Houk; Virginia, Bowden, West Virginia, Atkinson; Wisconsin, Sawyer (senator); Wyoming, Carey; Idaho, Dubois. The other appointments will be made at another caucus.

The Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 6,—A caucus of Republican members of the house was held yesterday afternoon. It was agreed to postpone consideration of the river and harbor bill until the tariff bill has been disposed of. Several propositions concerning the time to be allowed for debate and voting on the tariff bill were put forward. It was decided finally to allow four days for general debate, beginning to-morrow, and eight days for consideration and voting on the amendments. This will bring the bill to a vote on May 20. Night sessions will be held on the four days of general debate.

Conscientious Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Some of the members who argued on the floor of the house against voting money to reimburse themselves out of the government treasury for the money stolen by Silcott are maintaining the consistency of their position by covering back into the treasury the money paid them on that account. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, have already returned their drafts to the treasury, and others, it is understood, will follow their example. The number who will do this, however, will probably not be large.

Standing Room Only in Westminster.

LONDON, May 3.—The question of prohibiting further interments in Westminster Abbey has now assumed an aspect which promises the success of those of those who have long believed that the practice should cease. A commission has been appointed to consider the matter of selecting a special place for the actual burial of distinguished persons which shall be under the exclusive control of the abbey, and interment therein regarded as conferring the same degree of honor upon the memory of the dead as burial in the abbey has hitherto done.

Stanley's American Citizenship.

LONDON, May 3.—Lord Salisbury will give a magnificent reception to Mr. Stanley next week, on which occasion the explorer will be welcomed by a most distinguished gathering. The statement that Mr. Stanley intends to become a British subject is unfounded. It is undoubtedly true that he has thought of doing so, but he is advised that his naturalization would in all probability vitiate the American copyright of his latest and most important book and will not take the risk.

A Strike Averted.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The threatened general strike of the housesmiths of New York and Brooklyn has been averted, the bosses having agreed to the proposed new scale as follows: For finishers, class 1, $3.50 per day; class A, $3 per day; derrick men, $2.75; helpers, $2.50. The result was announced at a mass meeting yesterday, over which General Master Workman Powderly presided.

An Exiled Boodler Returns.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Henry Sayles, one of the indicted aldermen of the board of 1884, has returned to the city. It is understood that the indictment against him will not be pressed.

You will find it on all News Stands. Buy a copy.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Phila and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 56 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15a m
"	"	Montandon	2 03 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 15 p m
"	"	Kane	9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia		5 34 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 34 a m
"	arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 20 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 42 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	10 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
"	"	Williamsport	12 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 29 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A M	A M	STATIONS.	A M	P M	P M	
2 05	10 15	8 50	Montandon	9 10	1 35	5 45	
2 15	10 25	6 45	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35	
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 58		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
4 18		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
4 21		8 13	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 45		3 13	
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45 p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7.45 p m.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Nature's Voices."

TEXT: *"The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee; the fir tree, the pine tree and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary."*—Isa. lx: 13.

On our way from Damascus we saw the mountains of Lebanon white with snow, and the places from which the cedars were hewn and then drawn by ox teams down to the Mediterranean Sea, and then floated in great rafts to Joppa, and then again drawn by ox teams up to Jerusalem to build Solomon's temple. Those mighty trees in my text are called the "glory of Lebanon." Inanimate nature felt the effects of the first transgression. When Eve touched the forbidden tree it seems as if the sinful contact had smitten not only that tree, but as if the air caught the pollution from the leaves, and as if the sap had carried the virus down into the very soil until the entire earth reeked with the leprosy. Under that sinful touch nature withered. The inanimate creation, as if aware of the damage done it, sent up the thorn and brier and nettle to wound and fiercely oppose the human race.

Now as the physical earth felt the effects of the first transgression, so it shall also feel the effect of the Saviour's mission. As from that one tree in Paradise a blight went forth through the entire earth, so from one tree on Calvary another force shall speed out to interpenetrate and check, subdue and override the evil. In the end it shall be found that the tree of Calvary has more potency than the tree of Paradise. As the nations are evangelized, I think a corresponding change will be effected in the natural world. I verily believe that the trees, and the birds, and the rivers, and the skies will have their millennium. If man's sin affected the ground, and the vegetation, and the atmosphere, shall Christ's work be less powerful or less extensive?

Doubtless God will take the irregularity and fierceness from the elements so as to make them congenial to the race, yet to be so symmetrical and evangelized. The ground shall not be so lavish of weeds and so grudgeful of grain. Soils which now have peculiar proclivities toward certain forms of evil production will be delivered from their besetting sins. Steep mountains, plowed down into more gradual ascent, shall be girdled with flocks of sheep and shocks of corn. The wet marsh shall become the deep grassed meadow Cattle shall eat unharmed by caverns once haunted of wild beasts. Children will build play houses in what was once a cave of serpents; and, as the Scripture saith: "The weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den."

Oh what harvests shall be reaped when neither drouth, nor excessive rain, nor mildew, nor infesting insects shall arrest the growth, and the utmost capacity of the fields for production shall be tested by an intelligent and athletic yeomanry. Thrift and competency characterizing the world's inhabitants, their dwelling places shall be graceful and healthy and adorned. Tree and arbor and grove around about will look as if Adam and Eve had got back to Paradise. Great cities, now neglected and unwashed, shall be orderly, adorned with architectural symmetry and connected with far distant seaports by present modes of transportation carried to their greatest perfection, or by new inventions yet to spring up out of the water or drop from the air at the beck of a Morse or a Robert Fulton belonging to future generations.

Isaiah in my text seems to look forward to the future condition of the physical earth as a condition of great beauty and excellence, and then prophesies that as the strongest and most ornamental timber in Lebanon was brought down to Jerusalem and constructed into the ancient temple, so all that is beautiful and excellent in the physical earth shall yet contribute to the church now being built in the world. "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee: the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary."

Much of this prophecy has already been fulfilled, and I proceed to some practical remarks upon the contributions which the natural world is making to the kingdom of God, and then draw some inferences. The first contribution that nature gives to the church is her testimony in behalf of the truth of Christianity. This is an age of profound research. Nature cannot evade man's inquiries as once. In chemist's laboratory she is put to torture and compelled to give up her mysteries. Hidden laws have come out of their hiding place. The earth and the heavens, since they have been ransacked by geologist and botanist and astronomer, appear so different from what they once were that they may be called "the new heavens and the new earth."

This research and discovery will have powerful effect upon the religious world. They must either advance or arrest Christianity, make men better or make them worse, be the church's honor or the church's overthrow. Christians, aware of this in the early ages of discovery, were nervous and fearful as to the progress of science. They feared that some natural law, before unknown, would suddenly spring into harsh collision with Christianity. Gunpowder and the gleam of swords would not so much have been feared by religionists as electric batteries, voltaic piles and astronomical apparatus. It was feared that Moses and the prophets would be run over by skeptical chemists and philosophers. Some of the followers of Aristole, after the invention of the telescope, refused to look through that instrument, lest what they saw would overthrow the teachings of that great philosopher. But the Christian religion has no such apprehension now.

Bring on your telescopes and microscopes and spectroscopes—and the more the better. The God of nature is the God of the Bible, and in all the universe and in all the eternities He has never once contradicted Himself. Christian merchants endow universities, and in them Christian professors instruct the children of Christian communities. The warmest and most enthusiastic friends of Christ are the bravest and most enthusiastic friends of science. The church rejoices as much over every discovery as the world rejoices. Good men have found that there is no war between science and religion. That which at first has seemed to be the weapon of the infidel has turned out to be the weapon of the Christian.

Scientific discussions may be divided into those which are concluded, and those which are still in progress, depending for decision upon future investigation. Those which are concluded have invariably rendered their verdict for Christianity, and we have faith to believe that those which are still in prosecution will come to as favorable a conclusion. The great systems of error are falling before these discoveries. They have crushed everything but the Bible, and that they have established. Mohammedanism and paganism in their ten thousand forms have been proved false, and by great natural laws shown to be impositions. Buried cities have been exhumed and the truth of God found written on their coffin lids. Bartlett, Robinson and Layard have been not more the apostles of science than the apostles of religion. The dumb lips of the pyramids have opened to preach the Gospel. Expeditions have been fitted out for Palestine, and explorers have come back to say that they have found among mountains and among ruins, and on the shore of waters, living and undying evidences of our glorious Christianity.

Men who have gone to Palestine infidels have come back Christians. They who were blind and deaf to the truth at home have seemed to see Christ again preaching upon Olivet, and have beheld in vivid imagination the Son of God again walking the hills about Jerusalem. Caviglia once rejected the truth, but afterward said: "I came to Egypt, and the Scriptures and the pyramids converted me." When I was in Beyrout, Syria, last December, our beloved American missionary, Rev. Dr. Jessup, told me of his friend who met a skeptic at Joppa, the seaport of Jerusalem, and the unbeliever said to his friend: "I am going into the Holy Land to show up the folly of the Christian religion. I am going to visit all the so-called 'sacred places' and write them up, and show the world that the New Testament is an imposition upon the world's credulity." Months after Dr. Jessup's friend met the skeptic at Beyrout after he had completed his journey through the Holy Land. "Well, how is it?" said the aforesaid gentleman to the skeptic. The answer was: "I have seen it all, and I tell you the Bible is true! Yes; it is all true!" The man who went to destroy came back to defend.

And what I myself saw during my recent absence, I conclude that any one who can go through the Holy Land and remain an unbeliever is either a bad man or an imbecile. God employed men to write the Bible, but He took many of the same truths which they recorded and with His own almighty hand He gouged them into the rocks and drove them down into dismal depths, and, as documents are put in the corner stone of a temple, so in the very foundation of the earth He folded up and placed the records of heavenly truth. The earth's corner stone was laid, like that of other sacred edifices, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The author of revelation, standing among the great strata, looked upon Moses and said: "Let us record for future ages the world's history; you write it there on papyrus; I will write it here on the bowlders."

Again, nature offers an invaluable contribution to Christianity by the illustration she makes of divine truth. The inspired writers seized upon the advantages offered by the natural world. Trees and rivers and clouds and rocks broke forth into holy and enthusiastic utterances. Would Christ set forth the strength of faith, He points to the sycamore, whose roots spread out, and strike down, and clinch themselves amid great depths of earth, and He said that faith was strong enough to tear that up by the roots.

At Hawarden, England, Mr. Gladstone, while showing me his trees during a prolonged walk through his magnificent park, pointed out a sycamore, and with a wave of the hand said: "In your visit to the Holy Land did you see any sycamore more impressive than that?" I confessed that I had not. Its branches were not more remarkable than its roots. It was to such a tree as that Jesus pointed when He would illustrate the power of faith. "Ye might say unto this sycamore tree, 'Be thou plucked up by the root and be thou cast into the sea,' and it would obey you." One reason why Christ has fascinated the world as no other teacher is because instead of using severe argument He was always telling how something in the spiritual world was like unto something in the natural world. Oh, these wonderful "likes" of our Lord! Like a grain of mustard seed. Like a treasure hid in a field. Like a merchant seeking goodly pearls. Like unto a net that was cast into the sea. Like unto a householder

Would Christ teach the precision with which He looks after you, He says He counts the hairs of your head. Well, that is a long and tedious count if the head have the average endowment. It has been found that if the hairs of the head be black there are about 120,000, or if they be flaxen there are about 140,000. But God knows the exact number: "The hairs of your head are all numbered." Would Christ impress us with the divine watchfulness and care, He speaks of the sparrows that were a nuisance in those times. They were caught by the thousands in the net. They were thin and scrawny and had comparatively no meat on their bones. They seemed almost valueless, whether living or dead. Now, argues Christ, if my Father takes care of them, will He not take care of you? Christ would have the Christian, despondent over his slowness of religious development, go to his corn field for a lesson. He watches first the green shoot pressing up through the clods, gradually strengthening into a stalk, and last of all the husk swelling out with the pressure of the corn: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

Would David set forth the freshness and beauty of genuine Christian character, he sees an eagle starting from its nest just after the molting season, its old feathers shed, and its wings and breast decked with new down and plumes, its body as finely feathered as that of her young ones just beginning to try the speed of their wings. Thus rejuvenated and replumed is the Christian's faith and hope by every season of communion with God. "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." Would Solomon represent the annoyance of a contentious woman's tongue, he points to a leakage in the top of his house or tent, where, throughout the stormy day, the water comes through, falling upon the floor—drip drip! drip! And he says: "A continual dripping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike."

Would Christ set forth the character of those who make great profession of piety, but have no fruit, He compares them to barren fig trees, which have very large and showy leaves, and nothing but leaves. Would Job illustrate deceitful friendships, he speaks of brooks in those climes, that wind about in different directions, and dry up when you want to drink out of them: "My brethren have dealt deceitfully as a brook, and as the stream of brooks they pass away." David when he would impress us with the despondency into which he had sunk, compares it to a quagmire of those regions, through which he had doubtless sometimes tried to walk, but sunk in up to his neck, and he cried: "I sink in deep mire where there is no standing." Would Habakkuk set forth the capacity which God gives the good man to walk safely amid the wildest perils, he points to the wild animal called the hind walking over slippery rocks, and leaping from wild crag to wild crag, by the peculiar make of its hoofs able calmly to sustain itself in the most dangerous places: "The Lord God is my strength, and He will make my feet like hind's feet."

Job makes all natural objects pay tribute to the royalty of his book. As you go through some chapters of Job you feel as if it were a bright spring morning, and, as you see the glittering drops from the grass under your feet, you say with that patriarch: "Who hath begotten the drops of the dew?" And now, as you read on, you seem in the silent midnight to behold the waving of a great light upon your path, and you look up to find it the aurora borealis, which Job described so long ago as "the bright light in the clouds and the splendor that cometh out of the north." As you read on, there is darkness hurtling in the heavens, and the showers break loose till the birds fly for hiding place and the mountain torrents in red fury foam over the rocky shelving, and with the same poet, you exclaim: "Who can number the clouds in wisdom, or who can stay the bottles of heaven?" As you read on, you feel yourself coming in frosty climes, and, in fancy, wading through the snow, you say with that same inspired writer, "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow?" And while the sharp sleet drives in your face, and the hail stings your cheek, you quote him again. "Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?" In the Psalmist's writings I hear the voices of the sea: "Deep calleth unto deep;" and the roar of forests: "The Lord shaketh the wilderness of Kadesh;" and the loud peal of the black tempest: "The God of glory thundereth;" and the rustle of the long silk on the well filled husks: "The valleys are covered with corn;" and the cry of wild beasts: "The young lions roar after their prey;" the hum of palm trees and cedars "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon;" the sough of wings and the swirl of fins: "Dominion over the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea."

The truths of the Gospel might have been presented in technical terms, and by the means of dry definitions, but under these the world would not have listened or felt. How could the safety of trusting upon Christ have been presented, were it not the figure of a rock? How could the gladdening effect of the Gospel have been set forth, had not Zacharias thought of the dawn of the morning, exclaiming, "The day spring from on high hath visited us to give light to them that sit in darkness." How could the soul's intense longing for Christ have been presented so well as by the emblem of natural hunger and natural thirst? As the lake gathers into its bosom the shadow of hills around, and the gleam of stars above, so, in these great deeps of divine truth, all objects in nature are grandly reflected. We walk forth in the spring time, and everything breathes of the Resurrection. Bright blossom and springing grass speak to us of the coming up of those whom we have loved, when in the white robes of their joy and coronation they shall appear.

And when in the autumn of the year nature preaches thousands of funeral sermons from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf," and scatters her elegies in our path, we cannot help but think of sickness and the tomb. Even winter, "being dead, yet speaketh." The world will not be argued into the right. It will be tenderly illustrated into the right. Tell them what religion is like. When the mother tried to tell her dying child what heaven was, she compared it to light. "But that hurts my eyes," said the dying girl. Then the mother compared heaven to music. "But any sound hurts me; I am so weak," said the dying child. Then she was told that heaven was like mother's arms. "Oh, take me there!" she said. "If it is like mother's arms, take me there!" The appropriate simile had been found at last.

Another contribution which the natural world is making to the kingdom of Christ is the defense and aid which the elements are compelled to give to the Christian personally. There is no law in nature but is sworn for the Christian's defense. In Job this thought is presented as a bargain made between the inanimate creation and the righteous man: "Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field." What a grand thought that the lightnings, and the tempests, and the hail, and the frosts, which are the enemies of unrighteousness, are all marshaled as the Christian's bodyguard. They fight for him. They strike with an arm of fire or clutch with their fingers of ice. Everlasting peace is declared between the fiercest elements of nature and the good man. They may in their fury seem to be indiscriminate, smiting down the righteous with the wicked, yet they cannot damage the Christian's soul, although they may shivel his body. The wintry blast that howls about your dwelling, you may call your brother, and the south wind coming up on a June day by way of a flower garden, you may call your sister. Though so mighty in circumference and diameter, the sun and the moon have a special charge concerning you. "The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night." Elements and forces hidden in the earth are now harnessed and at work in producing for you food and clothing. Some grain field that you never saw presented you this day with your morning meal. The great earth and the heavens are the busy loom at work for you; and shooting light, and silvery stream, and sharp lightning are only woven threads in the great loom, with God's foot on the shuttle. The same spirit that converted your soul has also converted the elements from enmity toward you into inviolable friendship, and furthest star and deepest cavern, regions of everlasting cold as well as climes of eternal summer, all have a mission of good, direct or indirect, for your spirit.

Now I infer from this that the study of natural objects will increase our religious knowledge. If David and Job and John and Paul could not afford to let go without observation one passing cloud, or rift of snow, or spring blossom, you cannot afford to let them go without study. Men and women of God most eminent in all ages for faith and zeal indulged in such observations—Payson and Baxter and Doddridge and Hannah More. That man is not worthy the name of Christian who saunters listlessly among these magnificent disclosures of divine power around, beneath and above us, stupid and uninstructed.

They are not worthy to live in a desert, for that has its fountains and palm trees; nor in regions of everlasting ice, for even there the stars kindle their lights, and auroras flash, and huge icebergs shiver in the morning light, and God's power sits upon them as upon a great white throne. Yet there are Christians in the church who look upon all such tendencies of mind and heart as soft sentimentalities, and because they believe this printed revelation of God are content to be infidels in regard to all that has been written in this great book of the universe, written in letters of stars, in paragraphs of constellations, and illustrated with sunset and thunder cloud and spring morning.

I infer, also, the transcendent importance of Christ's religion. Nothing is so far down, and nothing is so high up, and nothing so far out but God makes it pay tax to the Christian religion. If snow and tempest and dragon are expected to praise God, suppose you He expects no homage from your soul? When God has written His truth upon everything around you, suppose you He did not mean you to open your eyes and read it?

Finally, I learn from this subject what an honorable position the Christian occupies when nothing is so great and glorious in nature but it is made to edify, defend and instruct him. Hold up your heads, sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, that I may see how you bear your honors. Though now you may think yourself unbefriended, this spring's soft wind, and next summer's harvest of barley, and next autumn's glowing fruits, and next winter's storms, all seasons, all elements, zephyr and euroclydon, rose's breath and thundercloud, gleaming light and thick darkness, are sworn to defend you, and cohorts of angels would fly to deliver you from peril, and the great God would unsheath His sword and arm the universe in your cause rather than that harm should touch you with one of its lightest fingers. "As the mountains around about Jerusalem, so the Lord is around about His people from this time forth for evermore."

Oh for more sympathy with the natural world, and then we should always have a Bible open before us, and we could take a lesson from the most fleeting circumstances, as when a storm came down upon England Charles Wesley sat in a room watching it through an open window, and, frightened by the lightning and the thunder, a little bird flew in and nestled in the bosom of the sacred poet, and, as he gently stroked it and felt the wild beating of its heart, he turned to his desk and wrote that hymn which will be sung while the world lasts:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high:
Hide, me, O my Saviour, hide,
Till the storm of life be past,
Safe into the haven guide,
O receive my soul at last.

Strange Marriage Law.

The *Times*, of India, published the rules which the Bombay Goverment, with the assent of the Governor-General, has drawn up for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadva Kinbi caste in the District of Ahmedabad and Kaira. Power to make these rules is given under the act for the prevention of female infanticide. Some of them are curious. The chenllo, or present given at the betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father, is not to exceed one rupee and seven suparis and betel-nuts. The marriage chenllo, payable to the bridegroom's father, may be one rupee, and shall not exceed 100 rupees. The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to exceed ten rupees, and the same limit is fixed on the value of the mosalu, or present by the bride's maternal relation. The payment at the ceremony when the bridegroom touches with his finger his mother-in-law's dress must not go beyond two rupees. The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than twenty-five. The marriage party going to the bride's village is not to spend more than thirty rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees, nor to take with him more than five men.—*Public Opinion.*

A Talk About Books.

BY MARY GRAHAM.

When I was a little girl our family, consisting of grandfather, father, mother and ten children, moved from the city to a country home, much to the delight of the younger children.

Adjoining our house was an extensive apple orchard, and it used to be my delight to gather a small basket of apples, and then go off with basket in one hand and book in the other to some secluded nook, where I might stay for hours in undisturbed enjoyment. Only an ardent lover of books and of apples can fully understand the pleasure of those hours.

One of the most delightful books of my childhood was Maria Edgeworth's "Parent's" Assistant. It is a collection of stories, and some of the characters became like real living people to me. Who that has read it in early days can forget "Simple Susan," the "Little Merchants," "Lazy Lawrence," "Barring Out," and all the rest? Our first copy of this delightful book was read and re-read so that in the course of time it literally fell to pieces.

Other favorites in those days were "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe. "The Wide, Wide World," by Miss Warner; "The Childrens year," and "Our Cousins in Ohio" by Mary Howitt, and "Holiday House," by Catharine Sinclair. Later on, came the "Daisy Chain," which we were told by friends reminded them of our large family, "Heir of Redclyffe" "Heartsease," and other stories by Miss Yonge.

A taste for history was early awakened so that our whole leisure was not expended upon fiction. One little book, the "Peasant and the Prince" by Harriet Martineau, aroused a warm interest in the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. Once read this story and you will be eager to read all you can about her, her husband or her children, in any book or paper. Other books which helped to kindle the interest in history, were Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," and Abbott's biographical histories.

Our home library for young folks was rather limited but a kind friend gave us access to the Waverley Novels. And here let me say to you, that whatever other books you read or leave unread, if you are allowed to have novels at all, these must be read while you are young! The new world thus opened to you will be a pleasant recollection for the remainder of your days. Scott's descriptions will give you a vivid, glowing picture of the past, which is more truly historical than any dry collections of dates or names can ever be.

If you like poetry read Scott's poems as well as his novels, and even if you think you "hate it" (as some young people are apt to think) you will change your mind after reading Marmion "the Lady of the Lake, and the "Lay of the last Minstrel."

When quite small, I tried to read "David Copperfield" but gave it up at that time as "dry." When of maturer years, Dicken's novels opened up a new world of delight to me and David Copperfield became a special favorite. The "Tale of Two Cities," gives a vivid picture of the terrors of the French Revolution, and of the causes which produced that terrible event and having read it, you will want to find out more about the great struggles, which finally brought liberty to an oppressed people.

Histories that are calculated to take a strong hold upon youthful minds are Prescott's Conquest of Mexico" and "Conquest of Peru;" Motley's Dutch Republic;" "Michelet's History of France," and that fascinating book. "Irving's Life of Columbus," and most charming book of all, truer than history and more interesting than novels—Lorna Doone.

Essays and biographies are also helpful. Lowell's "Among my Books" may be mentioned as one of the most inspiring. His essays on "Dante" Milton and Spenser are well calculated to awaken enthusiasm. Channing's beautiful essay on Milton may be mentioned in the same connection; and if you have time for more extended reading, Mark Patteson's life of Milton, and Mary Powell, Milton's first wife, by Miss A. Manning will be of great interest. Another little book by the same author as the last, carries one back to a still earlier epoch in English History. "The Household of Sir Thomas More," and in connection with this may be read Miss Yonge's article on the same subject, in "A Book of Golden Deeds."

Thrupp's Anglo Saxon Homes' gives a good idea of the manners and customs of early times. "The Tower," and "Royal Windsor" by Hepworth Dixon show us glimpses of the noted personages with whom these places are associated. Having met these persons casually in this way, it is natural to desire to learn more about them in special biographies or histories. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" is a good foundation for more extended histories of the Middle Ages.

I would advise you always to notice the authors name when you begin to read a book. After you have finished, write down the name of book and author; date of reading, and your impressions of the book. It will be interesting to look over in the years to come, and will also help you to form your own estimate of the author, and you will gradually learn whose writings to seek and whose to avoid.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE, the well-known English writer, was born in 1822. She writes frequently for the reviews and magazines on social, ethical, and religious subjects. She is also a prominent leader of the anti-vivisection movement in England, in support of which she has written "Moral Aspects of Vivisection" and "Mr. Lowe and the Vivisection Act." She is equally prominent as an advocate of woman suffrage, and she has taken an active part in the movement for the general elevation of women.

HAVE you learned the lesson of yesterday or the infinite meaning of to-day? It has duties of its own; they cannot be left until to-morrow. To-morrow will bring its own work.

A PIG born with a weak constitution is a total loss of property in these days of cheap pork.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1890.

Feeding the Multitude.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 9: 10, 17. Memory verses, 16-17.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4: 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Feeding the Hungry.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Hungering Multitudes, vs. 10-12.
2. Deliberate Preparations vs. 13-15.
3. Abundant Supply, vs. 16, 17.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life.*—John 6: 35.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 9: 10-17. Feeding the multitude.
T.—Matt. 14: 13-21. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Mark 6: 30-44. Mark's parallel narrative.
T.—John 6: 1-14. John's parallel narrative.
F.—Matt. 15: 32-39. Four thousand fed.
S.—Mark 8: 1-9. Four thousand fed.
S.—John 6: 22-35. The bread of life.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. HUNGERING MULTITUDES.

I. The Lord's Withdrawal:
He took them, and withdrew apart (10).
He withdrew . . . to a desert place apart (Matt. 14: 13).
They went away in the boat to a desert place (Mark 6: 32).
Again he went away, and prayed (Mark 14: 39).
Jesus went away to the other side of the sea (John 6: 1).

II. The Welcomed Crowd:
He welcomed them, and spake to them (11).
He . . . saw a great multitude, and he had compassion (Matt. 14: 14).
Jesus . . . said, I have compassion on the multitude (Matt. 15: 32).
He began to teach them many things (Mark 6: 34).
A great multitude followed him (John 6: 2).

III. The Needed Food:
Send the multitude . . . that they may . . . get victuals (12)
That they may go, . . . and buy themselves food (Matt. 14: 15).
I would not send them away fasting (Matt. 15: 32).
Buy themselves somewhat to eat (Mark 6: 36).
They had nothing to eat (Mark 8: 1).

1. "The apostles . . . declared unto him what things they had done." (1) A tour of service; (2) A work of love; (3) A tale of gratitude.—(1) Working for the Lord; (2) Reporting to the Lord.
2. "The multitude perceiving it followed him." (1) Observing Jesus; (2) Following Jesus.—(1) A worthy Leader; (2) A wise following.
3. "Send the multitude away." (1) Pressing need; (2) Selfish advice; (3) Lordly relief.—(1) The multitude's need; (2) The apostles' suggestion; (3) The Lord's decision.

II. DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS.

I. Orders Issued:
He said unto them, Give ye them to eat (13).
They have no need to go away; give ye them to eat (Matt. 14: 16).
How many loaves have ye? go and seek (Mark 6: 38).
He commandeth the multitude to sit down (Mark 8: 6).
Jesus said, Make the people sit down (John 6: 10).

II. Difficulty Stated:
We have no more than five loaves and two fishes (13).
We have here but five loaves, and two fishes (Matt. 14: 17).
Whence should we have so many loaves in a desert place (Matt. 15: 33).
Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread? (Mark 6: 37).
Whence shall one be able to fill these men? (Mark 8: 4).

III. Arrangements Made:
They . . . made them all sit down (15).
He said, Bring them hither to me (Matt. 14: 18).
They sat down in ranks, by hundreds, and by fifties (Mark 6: 40).
The men sat down, in number about five thousand (John 6: 10).
Jesus saith, Take ye away the stone (John 11: 39).

1. "Give ye them to eat." (1) A pressing need; (2) A seeming impossibility; (3) An imperative command; (4) A triumphant outcome.
2. "We have no more than five loaves and two fishes." (1) Seeming insufficiency; (2) Actual abundance.—(1) Man's extremity; (2) God's opportunity.
3. "They did so, and made them all sit down." (1) Obedience; (2) Expectation.—(1) The act of obedience; (2) The expectation of blessing.

III. ABUNDANT SUPPLY.

I. Blessing the Food:
Looking up to heaven, he blessed them (16).
He blessed, and brake and gave . . . to the disciples (Matt. 14: 19).
He gave thanks and brake (Matt. 15: 36).
Looking up to heaven, he blessed, and brake (Mark 6: 41).
Having given thanks, he brake (Mark 8: 6).

II. Feeding the Multitude:
They did eat, and were all filled (17).
Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it (Psa. 81: 10).
Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things (Psa. 103: 5).
They did all eat, and were filled (Matt. 14: 20).
He distributed to them; . . . as much as they would (John 6: 11).

III. Gathering the Fragments:
There was taken up that which remained over . . . twelve baskets (17).
They took up, . . . twelve baskets full (Matt. 14: 20).
They took up . . . of the broken pieces, seven baskets full (Matt. 15: 37).
How many basketfuls of broken pieces took ye up? (Mark 8: 20).
Gather up the broken pieces, . . . that nothing be lost (John 6: 12).

1. "He blessed them, and brake." (1) The scanty supply; (2) The devout appeal; (3) The confident procedure; (4) The satisfying result.
2. "They did eat, and were all filled." (1) The bountiful provider; (2) The abundant provision; (3) The satisfied guests.
3. "There was taken up . . . twelve baskets." (1) A little beginning; (2) A large use; (3) An immense residue.—(1) Five loaves and two fishes; (2) About five thousand men; (3) Twelve basketfuls.

LESSON BIBLE READING

MIRACLES OF FEEDING.

Manna and quails (Exod. 16: 11-15; Josh. 5: 12).
Elijah at Cherith (1 Kings 17: 2-6).
Elijah at Sarepta (1 Kings 17: 9-16).
Elijah in the wilderness (1 Kings 19: 5-8).
At siege of Samaria (2 Kings 7: 1, 6, 16).
The five thousand (Luke 9: 12-17).
The four thousand (Matt. 15: 22-38).
Christ at the sea (John 21: 5-13).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—It is probable that, on leaving the house of Jairus, our Lord healed two blind men and then a demoniac; the latter miracle resulting in a repetition of the charge that he was in league with the Prince of the demons (Matt. 9: 27-34). A second rejection at Nazareth (Matt. 13: 54-58; Mark 6: 1-6) must be placed next, on the theory that these passages refer to a different incident from that of Luke 4: 16-31. Another circuit in Galilee is mentioned in Matthew 9: 35-38,—probably having been made at this point,—which was followed by the sending out of the twelve to preach (Matt. 10: 1-15; Mark 6: 6-13; Luke 9: 1-6). Matthew gives a fuller report of the discourse of the twelve (Matt. 10: 16-42). About this time John the Baptist was beheaded (Matt. 14: 6-12; Mark 6: 21-29), and Herod hearing of Jesus thought John had risen (Matt. 14: 1, 2; Mark 6: 14-16; Luke 9: 7-9). The lesson begins with the return of the twelve. Mark tells that the withdrawal was for rest.

PLACES.—The twelve probably returned to Capernaum. The miracle took place in an uninhabited region, south-east of Bethsaida Julias, which was situated near the inlet of the upper Jordan.

TIME.—Shortly before the Passover (John 6: 4). Probably at the close of March, in A. U. C. 782,—that is, A. D. 29,—one year before the Passion. This miracle, narrated by all four evangelists, is a convenient landmark in the Gospel chronology.

PERSONS.—Our Lord; the twelve; a multitude,—"five thousand men, besides women and children" (Matthew). John specifies a lad with barley loaves.

INCIDENTS.—The return of the twelve the withdrawal to the east side of the lake; the multitudes follow; they are taught and healed; at evening the twelve would dismiss the multitude for food; they are bidden to feed them, but state how little they have; our Lord bids them arrange the crowds, takes the slender store of provisions, blesses, breaks, and gives to the disciples "to set before the multitude;" all are fed, and twelve baskets of broken pieces remain, and are gathered up.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 14: 13-21; Mark 6: 30-44; John 6: 1-14.

What's in a Dream.

A case of telepathy was that of the son of Bishop Lee, of Canada. The bishop fell down a flight of stairs in his residence, receiving severe injuries, for which he was afterward treated at Hyde Park, near Chicago. At the instant of the accident his son was asleep in Denver. He sprang out of bed crying, "Father is falling." His wife told him he was dreaming, but he was so impressed that he telegraphed home and learned that his dream, or whatever it was, was a reality.

A story with a little romance in it, is that of S. R. W., of Bridgeport, Conn., who was returning from England on an ocean steamer. One night he dreamed that his wife, who was then in Bridgeport, opened the door of his state-room, looked hesitatingly in and then came forward and kissed him. When he awoke in the morning the man who occupied the upper berth in his state-room looked down and said: "You're a pretty fellow to let a woman come in here in the night and kiss you." Pressed for an explanation, he described the scene which he had experienced. Arrived at home, he was asked by his wife: "Did you receive a visit from me on such a night? I made you one. I was worried because of the reported storms that night. I dreamed I went out on the ocean and came upon a great black steamship. I went up the side and along the corridor and opened your door. I saw a strange man looking at me from an upper berth. I was afraid at first, but finally I stepped in and kissed you."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

MISS CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON has had more biographical sketches printed about her during the last year than ever before in her whole life Mr. Arthur Stedman, her latest biographer and admirer, is perhaps the most enthusiastic; but the most earnest friends that Mrs. Woolson has are the magazine editors, so many of whom woo her literary productions so successfully. As a "serial" novelist the author of "Anne" is regarded as a most valuable card, but she can be induced to do very little work now. Miss Woolson lives almost continuously in Italy, which she finds most desirable as a place of residence. She has never been very strong, and before going abroad to live, spent most of her time in Florida with her mother, who finally died there. Having a comfortable income, she is able to live anywhere and in any way she chooses, but I fancy her life is not one altogether of her own choosing—a home has been denied to her for many years, but if she has troubles and regrets no one ever hears of them. She is a dainty little woman, perhaps even more particular than the rest of her sex upon matters of dress.

FARM NOTES.

PROFIT IN POULTRY.—Farmers everywhere must turn their attention to a variety of crops, and in comes Poultry as one of the littles that help immensely if managed correctly. On a town lot poultry can be raised with profit, but it is on a farm where they have a large free run that they thrive and pay best. A poultry raiser who has for the past eight years experimented in crossing and breeding the Langshans, white and brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochin, Buff Cochin, Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, gives the following experience in feeding laying hens: A flock of forty-seven Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas were fed on whole corn, in quantities with a range that afforded neither grass nor much if any pickings. The result was from eighteen to twenty eggs per week or an average of less than three eggs a day. They were removed to a larger range of pasture and woodland and the feed reduced to two quarts of oats, wheat and corn (mixed) a day and boiled potatoes, wheat bran and cracked corn twice a week, shell lime and charcoal were provided in abundance. At the end of the 1st week there was a practical change.

Instead of moping around they would scratch in the leaves or feed on the pasture all day. The second week they layed 47 eggs; the third week 137 eggs; the fourth week 224 eggs, or an average of 32 eggs a day. Corn fattens the fowl while wheat, oats, potatoes and shell lime are rich in egg producing ingredients.

It is best if possible to keep some distinct breed. The cost of keeping is no more, and the profits are larger when choice fowl take the place of raff raff stock. Plymouth Rocks are good for all purposes. They mature early and are good winter layers and when crossed with Brahmas make the best market fowl.

MILK FEVER.—That excellent veterinary authority, Prof. Law, of Cornell University, avers that milk fever is not caused by inflammation of the womb, but is due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which appears to be too concentrated or rich. Only good milkers and cows in good flesh are troubled with it. A heavy loss of blood during parturition may obviate it; and in case of attack, the best thing that can be done for the cow, before she is too much reduced by the fever, is to bleed her freely. If the brain is disturbed, ice or cold water applied to the head is very beneficial. She is very sensitive to cold drafts of air, her whole nervous system being stirred up and in a tense condition. Like a nervous person, she is disturbed by noise and the sight of anything unusual or disagreeable. Care should therefore be taken to keep her quiet and make her feel at rest. Such treatment is often better than medicine.

WHAT HURTS HORSES' HOOFS.—To accustom a horse to work of a given character and then keep him in idleness (the circulation of the foot being thereby completely changed) is to cause any latent disease to the feet to become active and to even induce disease in a foot previously healthy. And if, in addition to the idleness, the horse be kept standing on a plank floor with his shoes on his feet, the evil is intensified. Not only are the feet and legs subjected to strains which nature never intended them to be, but, the shoe being on, the frog is kept up from the floor and all pressure on that frog is prevented, and so the most important blood distributing part of the foot mechanism is thrown out of use. Of course, the result of all this is faulty nutrition of the the foot (it becomes "all dried up,") brittle hoofs, absorption of the frog, lameness, and, if the wrong be not corrected, complete ruin of the animal.—*N. E. Homestead.*

Every time you sell a ton of good hay you rob your meadow of 36 pounds of nitrogen, 31 pounds of potash and 12 pounds of phosphoric acid. It is much better to feed this to stock and sell the stock, returning the manure to the soil. Even then the animal carries away a valuable portion of your farm.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles 50c. and $1 at all druggists. Sample bottle free.

ATTEND carefully to the details of your business.

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

As a rule people punish their friends more than they do their enemies.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

MANY people are prevented from raising asparagus by an exaggerated notion of the labor involved. Its requirements are simple.

Rupture cured guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

IN 1,000 pounds of potatoes there are 3.4 pounds nitrogen, 1.6 pounds phosphoric acid and 5.8 pounds potash.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A NEW madras curtain effect with tinsel faintly showing is very attractive.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

ONE of the most striking patterns in the new lace curtains is a cactus plant.

Traveling men smoke "Tansill's Punch."

ENVELOPES were first used in 1839.

Peculiar to Itself

That Hood's Sarsaparilla does possess curative power Peculiar to Itself is conclusively shown by the wonderful cures it has effected unsurpassed in the history of medicine. This absolute merit it possesses by reason of the fact that it is prepared by a **Combination, Proportion** and **Process** Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known to no other medicine, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. It

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has won its way to the leading place among medicines by its own intrinsic, undisputed merit, and has now a larger sale than any other similar preparation in the country. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fair trial will convince you of its excellence and merits. Take it this season.

"I have for a long time been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and believe me, I would not be without it. As a spring medicine it is invaluable." E. A. RHODES, 130 Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

I feel very much indebted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I believe it is to the use of this medicine that I owe my present health. In the spring I got so completely run down that I could not eat or sleep, and all the dreaded diseases of life seemed to have a mortgage on my system. I was obliged to abandon my work, and after seeking medical treatment and spending over $50 for different preparations, I found myself no better. Then my wife persuaded me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I began to amend. I have now used two bottles and have

The Spring Medicine

gained 22 pounds. Can eat anything without it hurting me; my dyspepsia and biliousness have gone. I never felt better in my life, am at work again and consider myself a well man. Those two bottles were worth $100 to me. W. V. EULOWS, Lincoln, Ill.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again." LUTHER NASON, 53 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

FOR washing fine, nice flannels nothing will cause them to look so nice as borax in the water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

ORANGE ICING.—Put one cup of powdered sugar into a bowl, add the grated, yellow rind of one orange, a tablespoonful of boiling water, and sufficient orange juice to moisten the sugar. The icing should be spread immediately.

A Woman Two Hundred Years Old.

A case is on record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden time." Nowa-days too many women do not live half their allotted years. The mortality due to functional derangements in the weaker sex is simply frightful, to say nothing of the indescribable suffering which makes life scarcely worth the living to so many women. But for these sufferers there is a certain relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure leucorrhea, painful menstruation, prolapsus, pain in the ovaries, weak back; in short, all those complaints to which so many women are martyrs. It is the only *guaranteed* cure, see guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

CABBAGE stumps early set out will grow you a lot of nice greens.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

HAVE you secured good garden and field seeds, plants and trees?

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Phila'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

MANY seeds have just vitality enough to sprout, and that is all.

Ely's Cream Balm
IS SURE TO CURE
Cold in Head
QUICKLY.

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St, N. Y.

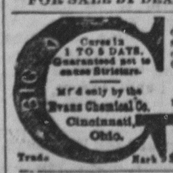
NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INVALUABLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.*

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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WHAT AILS YOU? Send particulars of it with your address (State, County, Town) and $1 to GOSS, 34 Church St., New York City. You will soon get suitable advice and remedy.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

PATENTS No Patent. No Pay! Book free. N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Wash., D. C.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Be sure you get the genuine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE AND $2 SHOE for GENTLEMEN
And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.
None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

They have been tried for over fifty years, and are to-day the most popular in use.
Your fathers and mothers used them. They are the Safest, Purest, and Best Remedy for Liver and Stomach Diseases ever compounded.
For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila'a.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

5 TON SCALES $60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Spool Holder
NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.
Samples can be seen at this office.

We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*
LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Cure Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Headache. ASTHMA. Prepared and sold by Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD.

Sprinkle places infested by ants with borax and you will soon be rid of them.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up air tight will never be troubled with moths.

A little borax put in the water before washing red, or red bordered tablecloths and napkins, will prevent their fading.

Ringworms will yield to borax treatment. Apply a strong solution of borax three times a day; also dust on the fine dry powder very often.

ONE of the best methods of cleaning hair brushes is to put a full teaspoonful of household ammonia into a basin of warm water. Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the hand, or, better still with another brush. When thoroughly cleansed put in the sun to dry, bristle side up. Two brushes may be thus readily cleansed at once.

To leave the soup kettle uncovered while the soup is boiling is to sacrifice much of its most delicate flavor and aroma and to lose that peculiar nutritive and digestible property present in dishes cooked with all their steam tightly closed in upon them. Cover the soup kettle steam-tight and boil it gently from one side if you want good soup.

ALWAYS wash baby's mouth and gums every morning with water in which you have put a pinch of borax. It keeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncomfortable affliction, a sore mouth, with which so many poor babies are troubled when their mouths are not kept perfectly clean.

CHOCOLATE PIE.—Chocolate pie may be made with the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, four tablespoonfuls of chocolate, six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix all together and stir into a pint of boiling water. Make the crust and bake it first. Beat the whites stiff, add pulverized sugar, and when the pie is done place the meringue on top and return it to the oven for a few minutes.

MACARONI.—Make a good gravy with a small piece of beef cooked with some vegetables, herbs and a slice of ham; strain and add a little tomato sauce. Cook some macaroni in salted boiling water until tender; drain; put it in a baking dish with layers of Parmesan cheese and the gravy. Sprinkle cheese and a little butter over the top; bake, and serve at once.

Papier mache for filling cracks in floors can be prepared by heating to a paste cuttings of white or brown paper boiled in water and then mixing the paste with a solution of gum arabic. Make the solution hot in which you mix the paper paste and apply directly, thus making it adhere more firmly.

DIPPING fish in scalding water will cause the scales to come off very easily, but if the fish are to be salted down they must on no account be scalded. You may pour over them vinegar with the same result. Salt fish will soak fresh much quicker in sour milk than in water.

IN oyster stew or anything where one wishes to use the liquor, let it come to a boil so as to take off the skum. Never boil oysters, as it toughens them, simply let them come to a boiling point. It should simply boil around the edges.

To clean lace baste your lace nicely on a piece of muslin. Rub it freely with cold starch until it forms a paste on it. Put it in the sun to dry and when thoroughly dry rub off. Your lace will then be clean and need no ironing.

The German spatchtel work is a strong embroidery in linen which, being cut out, leaves a handsome, durable, open work embroidery. This embroidery is a favorite ornamentation this season and appears on bed spreads, and pillow shams as well.

CURRIED OYSTERS.—For curried oysters, drain the liquor from one quart of oysters into a saucepan, and add half a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of curry powder. Mix well and let it come to a boil; then add the oysters and a pinch of salt. Let it boil and serve at once.

BEATEN BISCUIT.—Two pints of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of lard; mix into a stiff dough, with equal parts of water and milk; beat thirty minutes with a wooden spoon; bake in a quick oven.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Add three beaten eggs to a quart of apple sauce; pour into a pudding dish and bake; when well crusted over cover with meringue made with the whites of the eggs and powdered sugar.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

GIVE horses more grain and less forage as their work increases.

One Cause and One Remedy.

If, as all doctors agree, disease is produced by any cause capable of depressing vitality, vitiating the blood and impairing digestion, nutrition and excretion, then St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, which promote nutrition, stimulate the liver, kidneys and bowels and skin and purify the blood and restore vitality, must be and are really the proper remedy for all curable diseases. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

A FIRE at El Tero, in Southern Colorado, destroyed business property to the amount of $25,000. No insurance.

There has never been anything discovered that will equal Dobbins' Electric Soap for *all* household uses. It makes paint look like new, and clothes as *white as snow.* Our wash-woman says it is a *pleasure* to use it. Ask your grocer for it.

THE first air pump was made in 1650.

PAT'S DILEMMA.

Shure, doethor, this pain is jist awful!
Be jabbers! I'm all of a sweat!
I hope you will thry to relave it,
For believe me, I can't lay nor set!

Well, Pat, I will try and relieve you, (ducse),
(With a smile which Pat's speech had in-
And if you can't "lay" nor "set" either,
Perhaps you had better just *roost!*

But, Pat, for the pain you complain of,
Simply roosting alone might not do,
I think I would try Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, too.

For Liver Disease, Biliousness, Indigestion, Scrofula or any blood-taint or disorder, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only remedy possessed of such *superior* curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, through druggists, under a **positive guarantee** that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

It's a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As wonderful in its curative results as in its *peculiar* composition. It stands alone,—*incomparable!* Therefore, don't be fooled into accepting something instead, said to be "*just as good*," because the substitute pays the dealer a better profit.

The equal of the "Golden Medical Discovery" has not been invented; if it ever is, it won't be sold for a less price than what the "Discovery" costs, viz: $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. It's a concentrated vegetable extract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children.

To invigorate the liver, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, and build up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health, it ranks *pre-eminent.* Has the largest sale of any medicine in the world, *without a single exception!*

For all itching, scaly, festering, burning, tormenting Skin and Scalp diseases, it is especially efficacious. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all humors, from a common pimple or eruption to the worst Scrofula, vanish under the use of this world-famed remedy, if continued for a reasonable length of time. Scrofulous Sores and Swellings are cured, and the most tainted systems are, by its somewhat persistent use, cleansed from the most virulent blood-poisons and completely renovated and built up anew. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

To Restore Tone
and Strength
to the System when
weakened by
La Grippe
or any other
Illness,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is positively
unequalled.
Get the BEST.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

A representation of the engraving on our wrappers.—RADWAY & CO. NEW YORK.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER
Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributer in the world.
Send for Catalogue. Address
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

Send for large Illustrated Catalogue.

PENSIONS If you want your pension without delay, put your claims in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS—PENSIONS—How to get a Pension quick. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws. Send for Inventors' Guide or How to Get a Patent. FAYSON O'FARRELL, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS CURE FOR ALL, or NO PAY. N. W. Fitzgerald, Att'y, Wash., D. C.

LADIES!

SAVE MONEY,
SAVE TIME,
SAVE TROUBLE,
By sending your Orders to the
QUAKER CITY Purchasing Co
for anything you want in
Dry Goods.
Laces,
Jewelry,
Furniture,
Groceries,
Delicacies,
or of any other Goods you can think of.

The Company has a set of the most experienced buyers in all branches, and they offer their services to any of the subscribers of this paper. Every Lady knows how difficult it is in large cities and how much more in small ones, to find just the article wanted. We have therefore established for the benefit of the subscribers of this paper, this company, whose duty it shall be to supply every lady at shortest notice with information about the article desired.

It is done in this way: If you want Dry Goods send us a sample and we will let you know how much the yard can be had for. Laces the same. Of Jewelry, Furniture, and such goods, we will forward descriptive catalogues, &c., with the lowest net prices. Of Groceries, &c., we will forward a price-list.

The quantities we shall soon have to buy will enable us to furnish all goods at

VERY LOW PRICES.

And all that is necessary to secure these advantages is to send us a Heading of this Paper, cut off to prove that you are a subscriber.

ADDRESS,
Quaker City Purchasing Co.,
614 CHESTNUT STREET,

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 8.

To Our Old Customers in Penns and Brush Vallies:

When you come to Bellefonte, we would be pleased to have you look through "THE RACKET." You will find it an entirely different store from the one we had at Woodward or Spring Mills. Nearer to our ideal of what a store should be. We knew how then, but couldn't. We know how now *and can*. No finer store in town now, and we are just commencing.

RACKET STORE Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Farmers are at present engaged in plantin their corn.

——Druggist Murray is repapering his room and will fix up generally.

——Mrs. Ammon Wolf and daughter Edith, of Rebersburg, are visiting relatives in this place.

——A. L. Katherman and wife attended the Lewisburg High School Commencement last week.

——G. L. Goodhart this week announces himself as a candidate for county Commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

——The grangers on Monday planted about one hundred trees on their new pic-nic ground. They had peen ordered for Arbor Day but did not arrive in time for planting.

——Judge Rhodes is not the owner of turnpike stock and had no personal interest in the turnpike case for which an award of $12.800 damages was recently given.

——Sunday afternoon had the usual regulation rain, and a very heavy one at that. Monday was fine, warm and summerlike, and Tuesday, of course, was ushered in with rain.

——Vegetation is coming along surprisingly, stimulated by the warm rains and sunshine—there is danger of the grain and grass becoming too rank under these influences.

— James B. Curtin, a nephew of Governor Curtin and member of the firm of Curtin & Co., large iron manufacturers of Bellefonte, died suddenly on Monday morning, aged about 40.

——Rob. Foreman has commenced on his new house, having his outbuildings completed. He is the first one to build on the new street line, extending out on the pike about 15 feet, at the lower end tof town.

——A monument was set up in the cemetery at this place over the body of Will Dinges, deceased, Navel Cadet.

It was purchased by his class at the Navel Academy, at Annapolis, and is of very handsome design.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——Mrs. E. M. Brown, nee Alexander, writes us from Beloit, Ks.: We have had a backward and very dry spring, but the crops look very well; wheat and oats very good, prospects for frait good, farmers are planting corn. Apr. 29. We are enjoying right good health—I am just over the second attack of grip.

——The fruit trees of all kinds are in full bloom, and as they dot the lots and fields under their beautiful sod of green verdure, the landscape presents the picture of an earthly paradise which the hand of the most skillful artist could not imitate. Nature now wears her most beautiful garb.

——Our pleasant young friend. J. W. Wagner, late assistant of agent Katherman, has gone to Brisbin, Clearfield county, where he takes charge of the railroad office and will also have the management of the store of J. S. Gillam & Co. Mr. Wagner is a model young man, and trustworthy in every sense of the word. All are sorry he went away from here.

——In Philadelphia a man who was injured by falling on the sidewalk on Frankford avenue has got a verdict of $15,000 against the city, on the ground that the accident was due to the condition of the street, which was covered with dirt and grease from the dummy engines. This is another hint for towns and individuals to keep their walks in order, Centre Hall along with the rest: we observe some ugly holes in some walks.

THE WEAVER TRIAL.

FIETTA WEAVER ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF ANDREW WEAVER.

The Jury Rendered a Verdict of Voluntary Manslaughter. Not Sentenced Yet.

Fietta Weaver plead not guilty, and asked to be tried by God and her country. Dist. Att. Meyer conducted the case for the commonwealth, and attorney Gray for Mrs. Weaver. The following are the names of the jurors:

Christ Hebling, farmer, Furguson;
Saml. Irwin, blacksmith, Furguson;
B. Roulson, manufacturer, Howard;
L. H. Musser, agent, Patton;
George Fish, farmer, Huston;
J. D. Brown, jeweler, Snow Shoe;
Elmer Voughn, laborer, Worth;
John F. Shneck, farmer, Howard;
D. H. Deitrick, teacher, Walker;
William Brooks, farmer, Boggs;
Jacob Stein, blacksmith, Walker;
H. H. Shroyer, merchant, Bellefonte.

Mrs. Weaver watched the proceedings with the closest attention, trying to catch every word that was said. She seemed calm and cool, during the entire trial.

Judge Furst instructed the jury as to their duty in so important a case—they must not have communication with or listen to any conversation with outside parties, read no newspapers, and receive no communications even from their families unless made to the court. The case was opened by dist. att. Meyer.

The first witness called was, James Auman: Live in Penn twp. 1 mile from Greenbrier, am married, wife and four children, son of David and Susan Auman, who live 200 yds. from my place:

Fietta Weaver, the prisoner, is my sister, Fietta is wife of And. Weaver, live near Andy Weaver, sr. other families, Wingard and Shafer, live near the scene of the crime. I was at home that day, attended my stock in the morning, and went to a neighbor, and then went home again and went to the stable to curry horses, and went to Andy Weaver's house, six rods from my house, met Jonas and mother, and I went to their home, where I saw John Mullen, aged 13 come out crying; he said that Andy Weaver sr. was lying in at the porch, and did not know whether he was dead or fainted; I examined him and found him dead, lying on his face, I examined his body and found blood streaming from it, under the shoulder, described his clothing; saw him that morning alive at his own house, about 9. I was up the road about ½ hour before I got the word of what had happened: he was lying by the porch, with one foot on the porch, dead. after feeling his pulse, saw Fietta standing on the porch and she said he had stabbed himself, that he threatened with a knife in his hand to cut Fietta's guts out. Information was then given to squire Garthoff and others, I ran nearly all the way. We then went back to the house, ½ an hour or so after, found there Jerry, George and Dave Weaver and others, and an inquest was held by squire Garthoff. Andy Weaver, I was told, was at Coburn on a lumber job at the time. Fietta is a woman of great strength, and able to cut wood and do hard labor.

Cross examine; Fietta is my sister, have one other sister, Mrs. Auman of Bellefonte, me and my sisters never quarreled, I never threatened to shoot Fietta if she would swear certain things regarding our property. I have nothing against her, sometimes visited at her house, not quite a year since I visited there; nothing on my side as to a difficulty with my sister; was at Andy Weaver's house about ½ hour before the killing: did not stop at Fietta's on my way down; was at A. Weavers, sr. about one hour, he states the location of the houses on the Weaver premises—can look from one door to the other; Jonas and Andy Weaver sr. were in the house at the time. Andy and Susan Auman lived together, whether as man and wife do not know. Heard no quarreling at any of the houses when there, knew that they often had quarrels among each other, no trouble seemed that morning, think there was no trouble when I was there, as the old man appeared to be in good humor; saw Fietta standing inside the window when I passed up; Mrs. Susan Shafer came to me at my barn and told me what had happened; Fietta did not visit at my house; she did not sit at the orchard when I passed down, but saw her on the porch; did not testify that Jonas and her mother stood at the bridge when I came out; told Jonas to run up to Wingard's; saw Fietta on the porch, where she began to growl; I did not say she was by the bridge; I did not say "by Jesus Christ if this man is killed you three must be hung"; did not open his coat and vest; saw no blood outside of his coat; I did not put the knife under vest; vest was not open; when I was in the house, saw little John Mullen go down the road with a bag; first thing Fietta said' "he did it himself," a pool of blood lay where he was lying; do not know how the thing happened; witness identifies the knife; with small blade partly open, under the vest: it belonged to Andy Weaver sr.: I discovered it after he was turned on his back by the jury; saw Jonas use the knife some times; did not say to Fietta that if she swore she did it in self-defense, her punishment would be light.

Next witness, Jonas Auman: Live in Gregg, with my mother, Susan Auman, also lived with us John Mullen and Andy Weaver sr., was home Jan. 28. and my brother Jim and Fietta were in the house that morning, and old man Weaver also lived there; Fietta is my sister.

Jonas stayed there about one hour, and came to see about some clover seed and left; I got ready to go to Spring Mills; old Mr. Weaver and I started together about 9 o'clock; went out on public road and met Noah Lingle going up the road, towards Ben Wingards, on horseback; spoke a few words to him, as also did old Mr. Weaver; met him a little piece below our house; saw Fietta at the pig stable; on south side of road; and said something to the old man, and he hollowed back to her, and threw stones at her, and he followed Fietta to her house, saw Fietta go into her house, and saw him go there too; saw him go up to the door. I went into our own house: mother was under the door at the time; was in the house that time, next saw old man lying at Andy's porch; mother saw him there; went up the road to see where Andy was to tell him; mother told Mrs. Shafer of it; brother's wife and children were there; I followed behind Auman when he went to the house; saw Ben Wingard in the field, and he came along down with me to the squires; was not there when they returned; went to the woods to tell Andy Auman to come home; I had no quarrel with old Mr. Weaver that morning; left him in good humor; when old Mr. Weaver started to go to Fietta's house, she hollered at him he hollered back. he threw stones at her; heard her holler, Andy let me go; last I saw of him he was at the door; last saw of Fietta was on the porch; saw him run against the door, she came out and told me he had stabbed himself with his own knife.

Cross examined: On morning of 28 Jan. was the time; no quarrel in our house night before, we had quarrels, Fietta was the cause of them; I knocked Andy Weaver down one time with the broad side of an axe, some time before; the morning of the murder all was peaceable in our house; old man left our house first, I next, and then mother; he did not call me the crazy bull; had no quarrel about pair of pants I bought of the old man; had no quarrel about the pay for the pants that morning: Fietta went to the pig-stable after we went down the road; Fietta hollered first at the old man; he followed her back to the house, did not see that stones he threw hit her, saw him burst her door open; did not see him attack her; saw this from our house, looking through the window; did not see the old man fall: heard her holler "let me go." After he fell it was about 2 min. when I went up; I went up to Jim's at once; heard Fietta say he stabbed himself; mother went into Shafers, did not hear what she said there:

Jim and I came with him, did not hear Jim say "if the old man was killed all three of you would be hung" never admitted that I was alongside of the old man when he dropped, I never told Andy Walker to come up to jail and I would tell it all: did not say that I jugged the old man; did not say to him that if I was found guilty I would be hung; never mrde any admissions to Jno. A. Long in jail that I killed the old man; did not say to him that I stuck him; made no admission to Walker that I had hid the knife; did not say I would give $100 if Jno. A. Long was not a juror; did not say to Long that I was fast, as he was now a juror and I had admitted all to him; did not say to my mother in jail that now I was fast; never told Fietta to swear as I told her and I would give her $2.50.

Shown a letter—I did not sign it; the other paper is not my writing either, I wrote my letter to Fietta with a lead pencil. There was a mock trial in jail when I was there, and I was on trial, the court was made of prisoners; I recognize the pocket knife as old man Weaver's, I had it sometimes to cut something but always handed it back to him.

Frederick Kurtz was sworn as interpreter, at this stage.

Susan Auman called. Live in the mountain; Am mother of Fietta Weaver, Jonas and James Auman. Live in my own house. Was at home on January 28. James Auman was there but John Mullin was not. Saw Jonas and old man go away; they were not quarreling. Saw Noah Lingle on the road. [This witness then described the meeting at the hog pen which was corroborative of that of former witness.] Heard Fietta say that she would kill him or he would kill her. When Jonas and I returned to house heard some on say "My God don't." Jonas said not to go over because we always had a quarrel. Saw the old man come out of the house, the door close and he came down along-side of the porch. When he did not get up we went over to Jim's.

Cross examination. James Auman was there that morning, left about nine o'clock. About half an hour after when old man and Jonas left. Did not go out with them. There was no quarreling. The old man threw the first stone, don't know whether he hit her or not. Saw no fighting.

S. D. Ray called. Live in Bellefonte. Do some surveying, was upon the scene of the murder on the 11th of April. Took a measurement of the grounds of which I made a map. [Map produced in court and explanations made. Also map showing size and furnishings of the room in which Fietta was.] Located a stump back of the house about 21 feet, six feet from the table to the door.

John Mullen called Mr. Kurtz as interpreter. [The boy cried when placed on the stand.] Am 12 years old. Live with Jim since this happened. Was at home on January 28, but went to the mill. Was at Fietta's house that morning before I started, saw a knife on Fietta's table. Recognizes knife produced in court as the one, knows the knife well; belongs to young Andy. Stole it while butchering, never saw the knife afterwards until here. Saw the knife thrown away last summer. Andy threw it away because Fietta wanted to stab him with it; she afterwards found it.

Cross—Ex. Got the knife at Jerry Hoy's. Nobody put me up to tell the story. Stayed with old Andy, young Andy and his mother. Fietta is my mother. Went to young Andy's house to get the bag; was in about ten minutes. Went to the mill and when I came back saw the old man lying alonside of the porch. There was no one in the house No one put me to saying this. Andy old me not to say I saw knife on the table.

Noah Lingle called. Am 13 years old [cried]. On 28th of January went to John Confair's for lime, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Didn't time myself, saw Fietta when I come back and they were fighting. Old Andy and Jones were there, they were not quarreling. Fietta began the quarreling by jawing and throwing stones. Old Andy then threw stones too. He followed Fietta to her house; she said she would cut his guts out if he followed her, which he did. Saw him go in the house. When they went into the house above Susan and Jones went in the house below.

Ezra Auman. Live at Coburn. Was teaching school at the school house near Saw James Auman come up but not go back, until I saw James, Jonas and Susan Auman go down. Saw Noah Lingle go up but not down.

J H Garthoff called. Live in Coburn. James Auman came to me at 20 minutes past 10 an informed me of the murder. I went with him to the place, empaneled a jury and held a hearing. Saw the body of old Andy lying face downward on the right side of the porch as you would enter the house. Had the body removed to the house of Susan Auman. Found a pocket knife on the body of the old man. Where the body lay was a large pool of blood; the clothing also was bloody. Found a cut on the left side a couple of inches below the arm. Looked as if made with a knife. His face was also bruised.

J C Stover called, Live in Penn township. Was at the scene of the murder between 10 and 11. He was lying on his back when knife was found. Saw the blood stains on the door; heaviest at the latch. Fietta told me the old man chased her to the house, and made threats, she went into the house, he broke the door open and she shut it when he fell off the porch and that was she knew. Nothing new on cross examination.

Andrew Wilson called. Live in Penn township. Was at the place of murder between 10 and 11 o'clock. Saw blood marks on door, slanting diagonally up towards the hinge. Saw it on the jam; don't think it could get there with the door shut.

Benjamin Weigart called. Live in Penn twp. Was at home on January 28. First I knew was when James Auman ran down the road; then heard some one cry. I asked James what was wrong and he told me old Andy was lying down dead.

Dr. Frank called. Reside in Millheim. Was at the scene of the murder on the day it occurred—between 4 and 5 o'clock. Found body of old Andy in his house. Made the post mortem on the 29th. Found 8 abrasions; and one cut in the left side; the instrument penetrated the the heart cutting through the lung. The wound was 5½ inches in length. The direction of wound was from behind forwards and slightly downward. The wound was parallel with the ribs. The wound would produce instant death. Could be made by the butcher knife offered evidence. There is a possibility of it being self-inflicted but no probability. It could not have been made with the knife found on his body.

Mrs. Hettie Fryer called, Live at Coburn. Was at the Justice's office at the time of hearing. Fietta told me it was only spite work. that she had to kill him or he would have killed her.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. William Auman called. Fred Kurtz as interpreter. Know Fietta Weaver. She told me at her house that she had to kill the old man or he would kill her.

Cross examination. About half an hour afterwards. It was on the road. Fietta spoke first. This is my own knowledge nobody put me up to tell this story.

Elizabeth Fryer called. Know Fietta Weaver. Heard her say once that she would kill the old man and old lady; this was day before the murder; it was in the road near Fietta's home—we were alone. Nothing new cross examination.

Benjamin Wingart re-called. Know Fietta Weaver. Heard her threaten to kill the old man.

Cross examination. They frequently quarreled. Never heard Jonas threaten to kill anyone.

Mrs. Fietta Weaver, defendant, was the next witness called:

I am 34 years and am the wife of Andrew Weaver, jr. I have two children. Johnny Mullin is my son. He did not tell the truth on the witness stand. There had been trouble between my mother and Jonas and myself about some land for a long time. The night before the killing I heard them quarreling over at my mother's. I heard them quarreling again in the morning. John Mullin was not in the house that morning; he just

Continued on opposite page,

WM. WOLF & SON,

The greater part of our Spring stock is here, and when all is ready for your inspection we feel certain you will pronounce it unexcelled in this valley. The selections were made very carefully and cost and profits are at the minimum point.

Come to see us before purchasing your Spring necessities.

Dress Goods, cheapest and best.
Notions and Fancy Goods, largest variety.
Queensware, newest styles and shapes.
Shoes, best goods for the money and guaranteed.
Wall Paper, most beautiful designs.
All other departments most complete in this section.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town. and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

MR. ED. GARMAN, member of our firm, is at present in New York and Philadelphia selecting and buying goods for our store. Having had years of experience in the supplying of goods to the wants of our many customers at our store, his taste and selections we can conscientiously say that when the goods arrive at our store they will not be excelled by any.

With the advance of the Spring season thoughts of house cleanieg, rearranging of Curtins, etc., calls up the question of where to get the new goods required to make these necessary changes at the best prices, and at the same time to get the best and most desirable goods. Our stock of Curtins, Poles, and fixtures, is fine, and the prices are within keeping with the goods. Our Curtain Pole is cheapest in town and none dare offer at same price.

We would ask you to call and inspect our new stock of Fancy Goods, etc. Dont fail to send us your mall orders. They will receive prompt attention.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY, Centre Hall,

— The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary Royer, dec'd. of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. SPANGLER, Adm'r. 27mar6t Tusc'yville.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of John Puff at constables sale, the same will be left in his possession at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against interfering with same, viz: 3 cows, 3 calves, 1 mare and colt, 1 black mare, double and single harness, 200 bu. corn ears, three-fifths of grain in ground, sow and 9 pigs, 2 shoats, 2-horse wagon, plow, sleigh, buggy, and all other personal property of said John Puff. U. D. OSMAN. 24ap3t.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, P., on Monday May 5th, 1890 at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

10c Write your office address plainly on a post al card and send to the only legitimate Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive asample copy free. Agents can make big pay and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 232 Broadway, New York FOR name and post 10c

NOTICE OF APPEALS FROM ANNUAL Assessment of 1890.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Centre county, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine Appeals, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, for the respective districts as follows:

For Howard, Curtin and Liberty townships and Howard Boro, Tuesday, May 27.

For Marion, Walker and Boggs townships and Milesburg Boro, on Wednesday, May 28.

For Union, Burnside and Snow Shoe townships and Unionville Boro, on Thursday, May 29.

For Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships and Philipsburg Boro. on Monday, June 5.

For Harris, College, Ferguson and Halfmoon townships, on Tuesday, June 3.

For Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall Boro, on Wednesday, June 4.

For Miles, Penn and Haines townships and Millheim Boro, on Thursday, June 5.

For Benner, Patton and Spring townships, Friday, June 6.

For Bellefonte Boro, on Tuesday, June 10.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The assessors of the several districts will be present with the Board of County Commissioners on the day of said appeals for their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves agrieved.

Assessors will bring all books and papers they have to the Appeals.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JOHN D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER,
Commissioners.

Attest: J. B. Strohm, Clerk. Bellefonte, March 7, 1890.